THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1823. Vol. 2...No. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
WOOD, BETWEEN DIAMOND & WATER STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

161

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
A. WAY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Store,
3d Market, between Third and Fourth Streets
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
VIZ.

FOREIGN and domestic superfine black, blue, and double milled drab cloths and cassimeres.
Fine and common do. do. do
Black, blue, brown, olive and drab pelisse cloths.
Blue and mixed fine and superfine cassinetts.
A large assortment of imported and American red, yellow, white, brown, blue and scarlet spotted and plain flannels.
4-4, 7-8 and 5-4 bleached and brown domestic sheetings and shirtings.
4-4 domestic indigo checks, bed-tickings, plaids and stripes.
Coverlets, sacking bottoms and cords.
Silk and cotton flag and bandanna handkerchiefs.
4-4 black silk, and fancy bird-eye do.
Levantine, crape, and merino shawls.
Plain and bordered Waterloo do.
Chintz shawls, and Madras and pocket hdkfs.
Women's black and slate-colored worsted hose.
Lamb's wool, worsted and silk half hose.
Calicoes, London prints, and dark ginghams.
Silk, kid, York tan, buckskin and beaver gloves.
Black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes.
7-4 to 11-4 rose, and 3 and 4 point blankets.
No. 3 to 6 pins in packs, and mixed pound pins.
Orrell's white cotton balls, and Uxbridge thread.
Holt's wire cotton, and Clark's spool ditto.
Black, blue and assorted Italian silks and twists.
Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics.
Blue and brown linens, and colored muslins.
Tamboured, loom-sewed, & plain book & lenno do.
do. do. mull and jaconet, do.
Striped and plain 4-4 and 6-4 cambric do.
Inserting muslins, book hdkfs and ruffles.
Valencia, silk, Florentine & surandoa vestings.
Gros de Naples, Levantines, Florences, & Sendshaws.
Rich figured satin and Lithographic ribbons.
Polished steel and gilt vest buckles.

Ingrain, Venetian and Stair CARPETING.

COTTON YARN, assorted, from No. 5 to 10.
Best German BOLTING CLOTHS
Women and Children's Leather and Morocco SHOES.
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS.
MACHINE CARDS, by the set or sheet.
WOOL CARDS.
QUEENSWARE, in Crates.
Tenriffe & Harmonie **WINES.**
RAISINS, by the Box
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel.

English Blister & Crowley STEEL, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

Mrs. Dougherty,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has made preparations for the reception of BOARDERS and LODGERS, at her residence in FIRST STREET, near to Grant street, and nearly opposite Mr. John B. Guy's. The utmost attention shall be paid, and every exertion used to afford comfortable and convenient accommodations. The terms will be moderate.
Reference may be had to either of the following gentlemen—
REV. MR. BLACK,
WALTER FORWARD, ESQ.
COL. JOHN RAMSAY.
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Bank of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 16, 1823.
An election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution will be held at the Banking House, Third Monday, the 17th day of November next, agreeably to the charter.
Alex. Johnston, Cashier.
Oct. 17—

Mr. Parmly,—Dentist,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession, at Mrs. FERRY'S, in Second Street, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M.
☞ The celebrated Painting of the Cupolas of St. Peter may be seen at Mr. Parmly's House, for two days, from 3 o'clock, P. M. till 9. Admittance 25 cents.
Pittsburgh, October 31.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
78	do.	50 is	1950
429	do.	25 is	1950
4446	do.	12 is	5148
		6 is	26676
5051	Prizes,		
9139	Blanks.		$70950

14190 Tickets.
Present Price of Tickets $6.
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH
Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
October 24—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1823.
WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees, and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.
M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } Assignees.
THOMAS COOPER,
P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."
tf.

VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES
Has purchased the right for making and selling
Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.
It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.
Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield sts. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1821.
WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.
SAMUEL SLATER.
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.
The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.
JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.
Oct. 25, 1823—tf

TO HATTERS.

H. Bonnet,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will sell, as low as possible,
First quality BEAVER SKINS,
" " MUSKRAT do.
" " BEAR do.
AND
PIG LEAD.
Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS
WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to
Richard Bowen,
At the works.
Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Last Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONNELL & EKIN, are informed that my Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, &c., remaining unpaid on the first of January next, will be put into suit indiscriminately.
James Ekin,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 24.—3t.

STEELE & Co.

HAVING ENLARGED THEIR
TOBACCO FACTORY,
INFORM the public, that they will sell Manufactured Tobacco, warranted of a superior quality, at the following prices.

CAVENDISH	4½	cents	per lb.
SMALL TWIST,	5	"	"
LADIES' TWIST,	9	"	"
PLUG	7	"	"

October 24—3t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

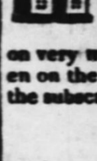
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.

tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets,



at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.
John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed *Monday the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.
William Bell,
Of Robinson Township, Tailor.
Dennis Murphy,
Of Pittsburgh, Storekeeper and Glass-cutter.
Jacob Stemets,
Of Plumb Township, Farmer.
William Jones,
Of St. Clair Township, Carpenter.
Allegheny County, } Oct 24, 1823. }

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY
WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted to sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 24.

JACKSON FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, and erected an
AIR FOUNDRY,
On Liberty Street, near the Round Church,
Where CASTINGS of every description will be furnished at short notice, and at the lowest prices, for cash, or in exchange for many kinds of country produce. Particular care will be taken that all articles made by them shall be of the best quality. They have called their establishment the
Jackson Foundry,
and the business of the firm will be carried on in the name of KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
Lawrence Kingsland,
Jacob Sours,
James Minnis,
Isaac Lightner.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823.—2mo.

I wish to Lease,

TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,
ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.
ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.
Henry Holdship
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.
Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of
STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.
He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.
☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.
HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.
Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

Luke Loomis,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public, for that share of patronage in his line of business, with which they have favored him, and solicits a further continuance for a few months. Having concluded on discontinuing the Book and Stationary Business, in course of the coming winter, he now offers to sell on very liberal terms, (not to my auction prices) his entire stock of
BOOKS,
In lots to suit purchasers, and where bills to any considerable amount are selected, a handsome discount for cash, will be given.
All persons having open accounts with L. L. are requested to call and settle them prior to the first of January next; and from those whose accounts are of six months standing, payment is shortly expected.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1823—3to3t.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
Aug. 6.

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. McClelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust. Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 25—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.
Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
Arthur M'Gill.
October 12 tfyaM11

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. Market Street

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Legislature of 1823–24.

SENATORS
City of Philadelphia George Emlen.
Montgomery Joel K. Mann.
Northampton, Pike, and Wayne. Henry Winter.
Dauphin and Lebanon. John Harrison.
York and Adams. Dr. Wm. M'Ilvain.
Franklin John Rea.
Westmoreland Henry Allshouse.
Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler Samuel Power.
Centre, Clearfield, and Lycoming Thomas Burnside.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
City of Philadelphia. Wm. Lehman, John Keating jun. John M. Read Charles Graff, Henry J. Williams, Henry Wykoff.
Philadelphia County. Jacob Holgate, Jacob Sherer, jun George N. Baker, James A. Maxwell, Joel B. Sutherland, Robert O'Neil, Joseph B. Norbury.
Bucks. Solomon M'Nair, William Purdy, Joshua B. Colvin, John Moore.
Montgomery. John B. Sterigere, Michael Cope, Jonathan Roberts, Robert E. Hobart.
Delaware Abner Lewis.
Chester Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt, David Potts. Jun. John Chandler.
Berks & Schuylkill. William Addams, David Hottenstein. Wm. Audenreid, James Evenhart, Henry Boyer.
Northampton, Pike & Wayne. Christian J. Hueiter, Wm G. Scott, N. B. Eldred.
Pike. George S Eisenhart, Samuel Myers.
Lancaster. John Reynolds, John Forry, jun. Samuel Groob. Jacob Kirk, Jacob Bachman, John Huss.
Lebanon. George Seltzer. Gotleib Orth.
Dauphin. Wm Cochran, Valentine Hummel.
York Christian Heurick, John Gardner, Wm. Owen, Samuel Jordan.
Adams. Jacob Casmt, Isaac Wierman.
Cumberland Abraham S. M'Kinney, Martin Kenninger.
Perry. Jacob Huggins.
Franklin. Frederick Smith, Robert Smith, Wm. Maclay.
Bedford Andrew Mann, Alex. Thompson.
Somerset & Cambria. Alexander Ogle, sen. Peter Livergood.
Mifflin Thomas Stinson, Robert Alexander.
Huntingdon Henry Shippen, Peter Cassidy.
Centre & Clearfield John Mitchell, Martin Hoover.
Union. Simon Snyder, James Dale.
Northumberland. Thomas Painter.
Columbia. Alex Colley, Wm. M'Bride.
Luzerne & Susquehanna Jabez Hyde, Jacob Drumheller, jr. Cornelius Cortright.
Bradford. Samuel Streator.
Lycoming, Potter, M'Kean, and Tioga. Andrew Ferguson, John Ryon, jr.
Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson. Joseph Hankin, John Taylor.
Westmoreland. John Markle, John H. Wise, James Clarke.
Washington. Joseph Hiner, James Keys, Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight.
Fayette. James Todd, H. W. Beeson, David Cummings.
Greene. Samuel Black.
Allegheny and Butler. James S. Stevenson, James Patterson, John Brown, Moses Sullivan.
Beaver. Samuel Lawrence.
Mercer. John Leech.
Crawford and Venango. Samuel Hoyt.
Erie and Warren. Thomas H. [illegible]

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THOMAS COOPER,
P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."
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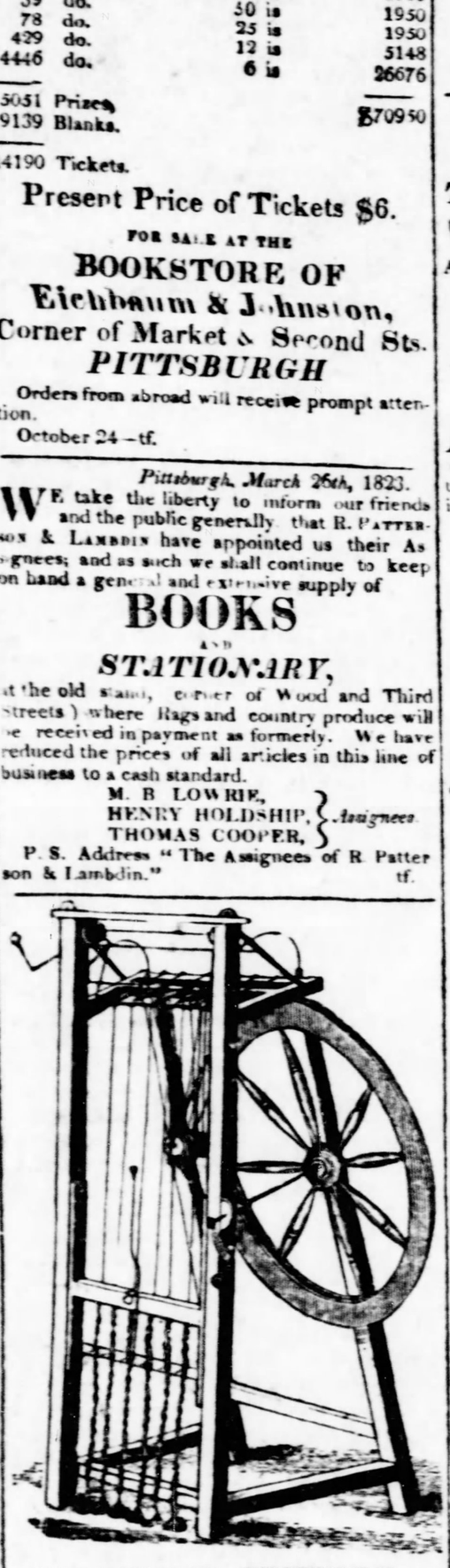

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THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.
It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.
Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1821.
WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.
SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.
The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.
JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.
Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

TO HATTERS.

H. Bonnet,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will sell, as low as possible,
First quality BEAVER SKINS,
" " MUSKRAT do.
" " BEAR do.
AND
PIG LEAD.
Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS
WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to
Richard Bowen,
At the works.
Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Last Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONNELL & EKIN, are informed that my Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, &c., remaining unpaid on the first of January next, will be put into suit indiscriminately.
James Ekin,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 24.—3t.

STEELE & Co.

HAVING ENLARGED THEIR
TOBACCO FACTORY,
INFORM the public, that they will sell Manufactured Tobacco, warranted of a superior quality, at the following prices.

CAVENDISH	4½	cents per lb.
SMALL TWIST,	5	" "
LADIES' TWIST,	9	" "
PLUG	7	" "

October 24—3t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets,

at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.
John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed *Monday the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.
William Bell,
Of Robinson Township, Tailor.
Dennis Murphy,
Of Pittsburgh, Storekeeper and Glass-cutter.
Jacob Stemets,
Of Plumb Township, Farmer.
William Jones,
Of St. Clair Township, Carpenter.
Allegheny County, Oct 24, 1823.

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY
WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 13—tf.

JACKSON FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, and erected an
AIR FOUNDRY,
On Liberty Street, near the Round Church,
Where CASTINGS of every description will be furnished at short notice, and at the lowest prices, for cash, or in exchange for many kinds of country produce. Particular care will be taken that all articles made by them shall be of the best quality. They have called their establishment the
Jackson Foundry,
and the business of the firm will be carried on in the name of KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
Lawrence Kingsland,
Jacob Sours,
James Minnis,
Isaac Lightner.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823—2mo.

I wish to Lease,

TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,
ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.
ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.
Henry Holdship
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.
Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of
STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.
He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.
☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.
HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.
Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

Luke Loomis,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public, for that share of patronage in his line of business, with which they have favored him, and solicits a further continuance for a few months. Having concluded on discontinuing the Book and Stationary Business, in course of the coming winter, he now offers to sell on very liberal terms, (not to say auction prices) his entire stock of
BOOKS,
In lots to suit purchasers, and where bills to any considerable amount are selected, a *handsome discount for cash*, will be given.
All persons having open accounts with L. L. are requested to call and settle them prior to the first of January next; and from those whose accounts are of six months standing, payment is shortly expected.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1823—3teo3t.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 6

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. McClelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.—Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.
Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
Arthur M'Gill.
October 12 tfyaM11

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Legislature of 1823–24.

SENATORS
City of Philadelphia George Emlen.
Montgomery Joel K. Mann.
Northampton, Pike, and Wayne. Henry Winter.
Dauphin and Lebanon. John Harrison.
York and Adams. Dr. Wm. M'Ilvain.
Franklin John Rea.
Westmoreland Henry Allshouse.
Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler Samuel Power.
Centre, Clearfield, and Lycoming Thomas Burnside.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
City of Philadelphia. Wm. Lehman, John Keating jun. John M. Read Charles Graff, Henry J. Williams, Henry Wykoff.
Philadelphia County Jacob Holgate, Jacob Sherer, jun George N. Baker, James A. Mahony, Joel B. Sutherland, Robert O'Neil, Joseph B. Norbury.
Bucks. Solomon M'Nair, William Purdy, Joshua B. Colvin, John Moore.
Montgomery. John B. Sterigere, Michael Cope, Jonathan Roberts, Robert E. Hobart.
Delaware Abner Lewis.
Chester Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt, David Potts, Jun. John Chandler.
Berks & Schuylkill. William Addams, David Hottenstein, Wm. Audenreid, James Everhart, Henry Boyer.
Northampton, Pike & Wayne. Christian J. Hutter, Wm G. Scott, N. B. Eldred.
Pike. George S Eisenhart, Samuel Myers.
Lancaster. John Reynolds, John Forry, jun. Samuel Grosh, Jacob Kirk, Jacob Bachman, John Huss.
Lebanon. George Seltzer, Gotleib Orth.
Dauphin. Wm Cochran, Valentine Hummel, York Christian Herick, John Gardner, Wm. Owen, Samuel Jordan.
Adams. Jacob Cassat, Isaac Wierman.
Cumberland Abraham S. M'Kinney, Martin Kenninger.
Perry. Jacob Huggins.
Franklin. Frederick Smith, Robert Smith, Wm. Maclay.
Bedford Andrew Mann, Alex. Thompson.
Somerset & Cambria. Alexander Ogle, sen. Peter Lavergood.
Mifflin Thomas Stinson, Robert Alexander.
Huntingdon Henry Shippen, Peter Cassidy.
Centre & Clearfield John Mitchell, Martin Hoover.
Union Simon Snyder, James Dale.
Northumberland. Thomas Painter.
Columbia. Alex Colley, Wm. M'Bride.
Luzerne & Susquehanna Jabez Hyde, Jacob Drumheller, jr. Cornelius Cortright.
Bradford. Samuel Streator.
Lycoming, Potter, M'Kean, and Tioga. Andrew Ferguson, John Ryon, jr.
Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson. Joseph Rankin, John Taylor.
Westmoreland. John Markle, John H. Wise, James Clarke.
Washington. Joseph Ritner, James Keys, Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight.
Fayette James Todd, H. W. Beeson, David Cummings.
Greene. Samuel Black.
Allegheny and Butler James S. Stevenson, James Patterson, John Brown, Moses Sullivan.
Beaver. Samuel Lawrence.
Mercer. John Leech.
Crawford and Venango. Samuel Hays.
Erie and Warren. Thomas H. Sill.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1823.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny, held at Crossan's, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President.
William Wilkins, Esq.

Vice President.
Henry Baldwin, Esq.

Directors.

Francis M'Clure, Esq.	Mifflin township.
John Keen,	Indiana.
George Wallace,	Wilkins.
James Gray,	Ross.
M. B. Belknap,	Indiana.
Charles H. Ierself,	Mifflin.
Andrew Murphy,	St Clair.
David Shields,	Ohio.
Thos Chalfant,	Plum.
Henry Beltzhoover,	St. Clair

Treasurer.—Thomas Enochs, Esq.
Secretary.—Harmar Denny.

Inspectors.

Charles Johnston,	Wilkins.
Dunning M'Nair,	do.
Joseph Dixon,	Ohio.
Wm. B. Foster,	Pitt.
Col. James Logan,	Plum.
Garret Wall,	Elizabeth.
Henry Strom,	Indiana.
James Highlands,	Ross.
William Cochran,	Pine.
John Fritchman,	Versailles.
William Marks,	Robinson.
Samuel Stewart,	Fayette.

Meeting.

THE Board of Directors are requested to meet at Crosan's Tavern, Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 22d November, at 12 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

HARMER DENNY, *Secretary.*

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

Every thing, in a political view, that can be considered advantageous or gratifying, to any party, now centres in the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It has completely triumphed over all opposition. Its political opponents are now in a small minority, put by the last election effectually hors de combat, without the strength or even the wish to obstruct the march of the majority. Governor Shulze, and the overwhelming ascendency of *voices* in both houses of the Legislature, have nothing now to prevent them from devising and executing their greatest plans for the public good, for promoting every interest of the people over whom they are placed as rulers, and towards whom they have ever made the warmest professions of attachment so exclusive, as not to suffer us their opponents, to enjoy the smallest share: indeed they have uniformly represented us as enemies to those principles of freedom, our fathers fought and bled to establish. Every confidence that the people (legitimate sovereigns in this matter) can bestow, has been strongly and loudly expressed, by an unprecedented number of votes in favor of those who are now directed to take the helm, and wield the destinies of a million of freemen. To this decision of an imposing majority of our fellow-citizens, it is our duty as republicans quietly to submit, while we do not affect to be without strong feelings of regret that there should have been so little consideration for so venerable and well tried a public servant as Mr. Gregg, and that misrepresentations, exceedingly gross, should have influenced so many to reject a most amiable and capable man.

The majority, be it ever so great, does not with its votes communicate talents and capacity or a disposition disinterestedly to pursue the good of the whole. We may still be permitted to doubt whether there be *virtue* and intelligence in proportion to the confidence reposed, and whether our affairs will be better conducted than they have been for the last three years. We hope for the best—but our reliance is placed upon him who overrules the hearts of men to his own purposes. Extraordinary changes in public sentiment are apt to occur. It would be well for those in whose favor there are hosannas to day, to remember, that in a very short period of time, a very different feeling may prevail. It is possible the commonwealth may be sick of love and be surfeited, and that those who worship so ardently at the shrine of popularity, may soon have to lament the departure of their deity, or that his fascinating smiles are lavished upon others.

What great advantages are to flow upon this community, by change of rulers, it is not for us to anticipate. Indeed, it must have been observed, that few promises of any thing remarkably *good* have been made to gain votes: votes have been gained rather by excitement of fears—this is probably a correct calculation. It is easier to produce alarm, than to excite hope of advantage by any well founded promises. If great alarm has been excited for liberty endangered, lest important privileges might be taken away, as was repeatedly asserted, there was no need to promise much. It will be enough that the people get rid of their fears: they will repose soundly in the arms of their professing friends, not requiring of them any positive good—so that the new governor will have little to do, but to avoid giving offence. His administration may have nothing positive, comparative or superlative in it. It may be a mere negation, and give satisfaction. This will probably suit exactly the genius of his Excellency, so far as we have ever seen any development of it. He will find no difficulty in appointment to office, except what may arise out of the number of applicants. The only question to be asked is, what's the man's politics? and that's easily answered. No applicant for office will be any thing else than a democrat, or what's the same thing, a supporter of the powers that distribute. There will in all probability be no strict inquiry into qualifications, at all times a most invidious and unpopular affair, and about which I would recommend it to our friends hereafter never to say a word.—It sets at once against them almost every man in the least sensible of infidelity, and that forms no contemptible portion of votes. On the other hand, how many get along swimmingly, slip into office, and are even thought great men for a little while. It's true, but for a little while; but then it's the same thing to us; for when one glitters his time and sets, another luminary, of equal magnitude, rises in his place, in never ending succession. The same causes operating on the same subjects, will always produce the same effects.

Some of our brother editors, notwithstanding the electioneering contest is over, continue very wrathful against all who differ from them in opinion, whilst others appear to regret the warmth of their zeal, and are willing to forget and forgive every thing. On reviewing the humble part we took in the contest we find nothing to regret. A certain prospect of victory would not have changed our course, nor has defeat altered our opinion; and a cheerful submission to the will of the majority, "when rightfully expressed," is, with us, a matter of principle.—*Franklin Repos.*

Caucus.—Some further evidences of the purity of this system may be expected in the course of the coming winter. When Mr. Shulze shall have made his appointments to office, it will be seen how many members of the last General Assembly—that *caucused* it, so as to change the *time* of making the nomination to the 4th of March, when the legislature was in session, and the *place* to Harrisburgh, *where* it was in session—will be appointed to office: as also, how many members of the convention that nominated Mr. Shulze will be appointed to office by him.

On the vigilance of the people depend the purity and duration of their government; and while we cheerfully bow to a recent expression of the public will, we esteem it no less a duty to point at the corruptions, if any should be made manifest, by which that expression has been influenced. The practice in this state may have some bearing upon that which is to prevail in the United States.

[*Harrisb Chronicle.*

There are various conjectures with regard to the person who shall be dignified with the seat nearest to John Andrew Shulze, in the character of Secretary of the Commonwealth. Abner Lacock Isaac Weaver, Dr. Darlington, and Peter Frailey, have been respectively mentioned. We are apt to think neither of them would discover any reluctance to accept the post, as they are all perfectly at leisure—that is, out of public business.—*Ibid.*

Respect to Old Age.—A Sir William Gell, has lately published "A narrative of a journey in the Morea," embracing a view of the present state of Greece, to the end to prove that the Greeks are the oppressors, and the Turks the oppressed. Nothing in the character and conduct of the Greeks pleases him, and even the respect they pay to old age is rewarded with a sneer. "This most *awkward veneration* for hoary locks exists," says he, "as in the history of ancient Sparta." Sir William ought to travel in Pennsylvania, he would here find some, at least, who treat old age with as much contumely, as even he himself could desire.—*Phila. Gazette.*

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, in his account of the running on the first day at the Canton Races, says, "*Vanity* took the lead." Some persons are disposed to admit the truth of this saying, in more senses than one, and to apply it to every day of the races.—*Ib.*

From the New York Statesman.

THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Hero of New Orleans—the pride and glory of the American nation, has been selected by the state of Tennessee to represent her interests in the Senate of the United States.—Andrew Jackson will be welcomed by a grateful people to the councils of the nation. It reflects honor on the republic, when men who have fought her battles and defended her freedom, are elevated to stations of honor and responsibility. It evinces a feeling in the people, that every friend of his country should be emulous to cherish.

Andrew Jackson is not alone a hero. It is not in the field alone that he evinces extraordinary capacity. In every civil station to which he has been called, he has displayed talents of the highest order. His head is clear—his mind vigorous—his heart bold—his motives pure. We believe that if there is a disinterested patriot in the union, who forgets himself in the honor and glory of his country, General Jackson is one. He reminds us of Roman Generals and Senators, in the brightest days of her Consuls, when he who even lost a victory but nobly did his duty, was thanked by the Senate that he had not despaired of the Republic.

For ourselves, we rejoice in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Senate of the United States. Tennessee has done a noble act.—Millions of hearts will thrill with enthusiasm when the elevation of the Hero of New Orleans is announced.

General Jackson—The election of this distinguished veteran to the Senate of the U. S. is an event which, at any time would call for our congratulations, but which, under the particular circumstances of the case, demands a more than ordinary expression of pleasure and satisfaction. Colonel Williams, the Senator who has been succeeded by the gallant general, was a leading member of the radical faction; and, on various occasions, distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to the policy and principles of Mr. Monroe's administration. On no occasion was this opposition more pointedly displayed, than on the subject of the military nominations, in which he industriously exhibited the rancour of his political hostility. The loss of such a diseased member is, of itself a real advantage. But when we turn to his successor, and see concentrated in his character, genuine republicanism, and a coincidence of political feeling with Mr. Monroe's administration; when we behold in him uprightness united with intrepidity, and a spotless [illegible] of the country, [illegible] cannot but [illegible] has made in her Historical representation, as one which is proper to be sought to herself and the Union.—*York. Repub.*

From the York Recorder.

Culture of the Vine.

This has become an object of great promise in York county. Experiments have already shown that the vine will not only flourish in the poorest soils in this county, but that excellent wine can be made, and that raising vine yards will become as profitable as any other agricultural pursuit.

A portion of the land in York county is thin and poor, commonly called barrens; it has been proved that the vine succeeds well on this land, and 20 acres of it, which can now be bought from 6 to 10 dollars per acre, when planted with vines, and those at maturity, will be more productive to the owner than 200 acres of the best land in the county. No capital is required in raising a vine yard; the proceeding requires only attention and perseverance.

Mr. Thomas Eichelberger, an enterprising citizen of this place, was the first who seriously commenced the cultivation of the vine with a view to profit. Having a ridge of slate land which run through his farm—he conceived an idea of turning it into a vine yard; and he engaged a German emigrant, who had been a vine dresser, and wine maker, in his native country. To this man he gave a permanent interest in 4 acres of land, and its produce, which was set apart for planting with vines; a small house was also put up for the working partner, near the premises. Mr. E. advanced the means of procuring the cuttings for planting, and other expenses, and also for the subsistence of the laboring partner, till the vine yard should become productive, when he was to be repaid.

Under this arrangement, in 1818, the 4 acres were planted in rows, with wide intervals, and those intervals were filled up in the following years, with the suckers, or sprouts, which grew from the original plants; these therefore are one and two years later than the first plantings. It required one hand to manage all this and keep the grass down during the summer; in the winter, the vine dresser was at liberty to work days' work where he could get employment. It will be observed that although the whole four acres were planted over in the beginning, yet only one third of the vines were set. These had the start of the others, and began to bear on the third year. In the vintage of 1821, Mr. Eichelberger made two or three barrels of wine, which was of good quality.

In the vintage of 1822, he made eleven barrels of wine, and sold a considerable quantity of grapes. The oldest vines having now acquired strength, and the second plantings also beginning to bear, though yet in small quantities, he was able to make thirty-one barrels in 1823, besides selling grapes for perhaps $200. During the time that the grapes were ripening, the vine yard was crowded with visiters, all of whom bought more or less. This considerably diminished the grapes which were designed for the press. After 3 years Mr. E. had no more advances to make, as the vine yard produced enough to support itself. The profits arose from the sale of grapes, of the wine made the preceding year, and from the sale of cuttings at $30 per thousand. The wine of 1822 was sold in 1823, to visiters, at the rate of 6 dollars per gallon. It is difficult to compute what the profits may amount to, in seven years hence; as the vines become more robust, they will produce more fruit, and this increase will probably continue for 10 or 20 years. The oldest of the vines are yet in their infancy; say of the vine dressers from France and Germany who have seen Mr. Eichelberger's vine yard, say that it is more flourishing, and further advanced for its age, than any thing of the kind that they have seen in Europe. It is no extravagant conjecture, that Mr. Eichelberger's 4 acres will at the end of two years from this time, produce grapes to make 100 barrels of wine. This is what the vine dresser confidently asserts. Mr. E. has since the commencement of his first vine yard, planted two other portions of ground of 3 acres each, contiguous to the other. For each of these he has a German vine dresser, to whom he has given an interest, as in the first case, but pays nothing else.

He proposes to extend the vine yard to 20 acres, though under different tenants; four acres being as much as one man can well attend to.

Mr. E. has also made two plantations of vines on a farm about ten miles from York, in the very heart of the poorest land in the barrens.—Those flourish, and promise as well as the first vine yard, though they are but two and three years old. The oldest bore grapes this season.

Judge Barnitz, and Mr. Nes, have each planted vine yards in the vicinity of York. They are but three years old. They made about two barrels of wine each. Last year they made each a small quantity, which after fermentation became very fine, and of an excellent taste and flavor. Competent judges are satisfied that these wines will be equal to the wines of France and Germany. Mr. Eichelberger has the Madeira, Lisbon and Burgundy grape.

A German emgrant, 15 miles from York, has made a vineyard on lands of his own. He has two acres, and it is four years since he planted it. This year he made ten barrels of wine.

Mr. Crull has made a vine-yard on the side of a steep river hill, 12 miles north of York—The hill has been cut into steps, and planted in the Alpine style. This also flourishes, and bore grapes this season.

Besides these, there are several more in the neighborhood; and preparations are making to plant at least 15 or 20 more in the ensuing year.

It is a matter of encouragement, that there does not appear to be much danger of a failure, [illegible] the manufacture for which it can be furnished. Our most [illegible] of coarse cottons affords an irrefutable argument on this subject. Government gave it ample protection, and the consequence is, that instead of the foreign fabric at 20 and 25 cents per yard, the country is abundantly stocked with home manufactures of better quality than was ever furnished from abroad, at only 8 and 10 cents. Manufacturers have no objections to coarse cottons being admitted from abroad duty free; they have the market, and can supply it cheaper than the manufacturers of any nation in the world.

[illegible] the wine which has been made, appears to contain sufficient alcohol to preserve it from [illegible] fermentation. Mr. E. has some two years old, which has been racked several times, and is perfectly soured, although it has had nothing added to it, but has been allowed to depend entirely on its own intrinsic strength. Mr. Nes and Judge Barnitz, also have preserved their wine without any additional aid.

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Note. Since writing the above, I have been informed that Mr. Overdorff, who has a very flourishing vine-yard, raised his plants from the seed, which were sown in a bed in the garden, and, after one year, were transplanted. Having roots, they are not so liable to fail, as the cuttings, which are joints of a vine, one end of which is stuck in the ground.

From the New-York Statesman.

Woollen Manufacture.—We published a few days since a brief account of the proceedings of a numerous meeting of the manufacturers of wool at Boston, at which it was unanimously agreed to memorialize Congress for an increase of twelve and a half per cent import duty on woollen manufactures. A committee reported at the same meeting the form of a memorial, which was signed by the principal manufacturers present, and a corresponding committee was appointed to obtain signatures, and invite other meetings in different parts of the country. The woollen manufacturers and those interested in the business in this city, will probably be addressed on this subject, if a meeting should not in the mean time be spontaneously called to take it into consideration. We have heard this course suggested by several who feel an interest in the success of this branch of industry. If a meeting should be deemed expedient, it is to be hoped that the propriety of affording legislative aid to other manufactures than those of wool will be discussed, as well as other means of effecting the object than simply of an augmentation of duties. Something is evidently required to be done to prevent the manufacture of woollen, of fine cotton, linen goods, and iron, from being entirely sacrificed. A judicious increase of the tariff will tend to sustain those engaged in these manufactures, to increase their numbers, promote competition at home, suppress it from abroad, and benefit the general interests of the country.

But we apprehend the difficulties under which our manufacturers labor cannot be entirely removed while the present facilities for the immediate disposal and realization of cash for foreign fabrics, continue. The English manufacturer, we are told, can ship goods to this country to any amount, and by drawing bills on his consignee, realize about half their value before they leave the British shore. On their arrival here they are entered at the Custom-House, and a long credit obtained for the duties. They are then placed in an auction warehouse and sold, perhaps within a fortnight after their arrival, for cash, or such paper as will command the cash by discount of interest. In this way the whole amount of sales may be at command many months before the duties are paid to government. We do not say that any measures can be adopted to remedy this state of things, but only mention it to show that the American manufacturer suffers nothing in reality from the business of regular importation and private sale of European fabrics, compared with what he does from the forced sale of such foreign goods as are sent here by those directly interested in the manufacture abroad.

As to the policy, in a national point of view, of cherishing the domestic manufacture of all such articles of consumption as are termed necessary, and of which we possess or may produce the raw material in abundance, as well as the skill and capital for converting it into the wrought article, fitted for the uses of life, we have ever held but one opinion. The history of the rise and progress of manufactures in every country in which they have attained such perfection as to flourish self-supported, cannot but convince every impartial inquirer, that this has been effected only by extending legislative protection in their infancy. It is equally clear that effectual protection has in all cases excited sufficient competition to bring the manufacture to speedy perfection, and reduce the price to the lowest

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

New-York, Oct. 27.—By the arrival of the ship Seine, Capt. Williams, 41 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 14th Sept. and a private letter of the latter date.

The capture of the Trocadero is confirmed; but it is not known that the French have made any further progress in their design upon Cadiz. The Seville Diary of the 2d of September, contains a despatch from Gen. Guilleminot, stating that the French loss in storming the Trocadero, did not exceed 100 men. Private letters, however, from Gibraltar, contain a report that the French loss on that occasion was 2,000. One account is probably too small, and the other much too large. The Chronicle of the 8th, says it is reported that the French troops are to embark on board of their ships, to make a landing on the island of Cadiz.

Capt. Williams informs, "that when he left Gibraltar, (Sept. 13th) it was generally expected that Cadiz could not long hold out, but would soon surrender to the French, and the war with France would shortly be ended. The Daily Advertiser says letters have been received in town from Cadiz, dated the 3d of September, which give a gloomy picture of political affairs at that place, and express fears that Cadiz will not be able to hold out. They do not write much, fearful their letters may fall into the hands of the French, in which case they would have to suffer for them. Our correspondent writes as follows:—"The affairs of Spain, we are given to expect, by letters from Cadiz to the 9th, are about to be compromised, probably through the mediation of Great Britain."

The frigate Tribune arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th, from Malaga, and brought information that "General Count de Loverdo, commanding a French division, entered and took possession of the town of Malaga on the morning of the preceding day (the 4th) without the least resistance, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants—Gen. Riego fled the preceding night about half past 11 o'clock, at which time the flotilla sailed from the harbor with some soldiers of different corps. Late on the evening of the 3d, some cavalry and infantry retired by the road to Velez Malaga; and on the morning of the 4th, the French cavalry pursued the rear guard and took the regiment del Rey prisoners. It is known that Riego embarked a large sum of money, and church plate melted down. (If this be true, it is likely that Riego's robbery of the churches, and of American merchants, was not done for the most patriotic and disinterested purposes—unless he has sent it to some other point for the public use.) There were various reports as to direction taken by Riego on his retreat.

A letter from Constantinople, mentions that the Porte had seized the money of a rich English merchant, and carried it to the Count. The Porte, at the earnest representation of Lord Strangford, had consented to an arrangement, which, however, the merchant rejected, unless the Porte would make public satisfaction.

The U. S. squadron, consisting of the Constitution, Com. Jones, and Ontario, Capt. Chauncey, sailed from Gibraltar on the 8th, and the Nonsuch on the 11th, for Mahon. The American Minister to Spain, remained on board the squadron. It is said he had made several ineffectual attempts to land at Cadiz; and he had now sailed with the intention of passing a few weeks at Mahon.

The Gazette of this morning says—We have late dates from Lisbon, which represent Portugal in a very unsettled state, and on the eve of a *counter revolution.*

Latest and direct from Spain.

By the arrival of the brig Milo, Capt. Hall, at Portland, in 34 days from St. Lucar, (a sea port town of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, and about 13 miles from Cadiz,) intelligence has been received as to the operations of the French armies, in that quarter to the 16th September, *six days later* than any accounts we had before received.

It is stated that on the 26th of August the French attacked the Cano Frocardaro, a small island used as a Navy Yard, and WERE REPULSED *with the loss of one thousand men, in killed and wounded.* It was intended to be given up by the governor; but the garrison *not only defended the place, but hung up the governor without ceremony, as an example to traitors.*

It was reported at St. Lucar that the French had made an attack on or near St. Peter, the result of which was, that they had three gun-boats sunk, one frigate materially injured, and a number of lives lost. The St. Lucar accounts confirm the fall of Tucadero; but say it was sold to the French for 70,000 dollars. This of course is denied by the French, who affirm, that it was carried by the valor of their troops.

It was reported at St. Lucar, Sept. 16, that Gen. Alavar had retired to the castle of St. Sebastians, for the fear of being shot by Riego. It appears that Alavar was one of the Commissioners sent from Cadiz to treat with the Duke, in the absence of Riego. He being on the borders of Malaga, and hearing the circumstance, proceeded in haste for Cadiz, eluded the French and arrived in safety; and by haranguing the populace on the subject of their liberty, telling them it was disgraceful even to offer any terms, the negotiation was broken off.

On the 30th of August, 3000 French troops arrived at St. Lucar, from Rota, destined against Cadiz, and were quartered on the inhabitants. The fishing craft at the same place had all been taken by the French, and fitted up for gun-boats. On the 19th it was said at St. Lucar, that negotiations had been renewed, but the Constitutionalists doubted the fact.

Anecdote.—A letter lately passed through a post office in this valley, on which was the following endorsement:—"This with haste—do not detain this letter as you do sometimes—post haste." The clerk, to resent the affront, added the following:—"Their air a grate meany fools in this hear wurld"—

[*Winchester Republican.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1823.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny, held at Crossan's, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President.
William Wilkins, Esq.

Vice President.
Henry Baldwin, Esq.

Directors.

Francis M'Clure, Esq.	Mifflin township.
John Keen,	Indiana.
George Wallace,	Wilkins.
James Gray,	Ross.
M. B. Belknap,	Indiana.
Charles H. Israell,	Mifflin.
Andrew Murphy,	St Clair.
David Shields,	Ohio.
Thos Chalfant,	Plum.
Henry Beltzhooover,	St. Clair

Treasurer.—Thomas Enochs, Esq.
Secretary.—Harmar Denny.

Inspectors.

Charles Johnston,	Wilkins
Dunning M'Nair,	do
Joseph Dixon,	Ohio.
Wm. B. Foster,	Pitt.
Col. James Logan,	Plum,
Garret Wall,	Elizabeth.
Henry Strom,	Indiana.
James Highlands,	Ross.
William Cochran,	Pine.
John Fritchman,	Versailles.
William Marks,	Robinson.
Samuel Stewart,	Fayette.

Meeting.

THE Board of Directors are requested to meet at Crossan's Tavern, Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 22d November, at 12 o'clock Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

HARMER DENNY, *Secretary.*

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

Every thing, in a political view, that can be considered advantageous or gratifying, to any party, now centres in the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It has completely triumphed over all opposition Its political opponents are now in a small minority, put by the last election effectually hors de combat, without the strength or even the wish to obstruct the march of the majority. Governor Shulze, and the overwhelming ascendency of *voices* in both houses of the Legislature, have nothing now to prevent them from devising and executing their greatest plans for the public good, for promoting every interest of the people over whom they are placed as rulers, and towards whom they have ever made the warmest professions of attachment so exclusive, as not to suffer us their opponents, to enjoy the smallest share: indeed they have uniformly represented us as enemies to those principles of freedom, our fathers fought and bled to establish. Every confidence that the people (legitimate sovereigns in this matter) can bestow, has been strongly and loudly expressed, by an unprecedented number of votes in favor of those who are now directed to take the helm, and wield the destinies of a million of freemen To this decision of an imposing majority of our fellow-citizens, it is our duty as republicans quietly to submit, while we do not affect to be without strong feelings of regret that there should have been so little consideration for so venerable and well tried a public servant as Mr. Gregg, and that misrepresentations, exceedingly gross, should have influenced so many to reject a most amiable and capable man.

The majority, be it ever so great, does not with its votes communicate talents and capacity or a disposition disinterestedly to pursue the good of the whole. We may still be permitted to doubt whether there be *virtue* and intelligence in proportion to the confidence reposed, and whether our affairs will be better conducted than they have been for the last three years. We hope for the best—but our reliance is placed upon him who overrules the hearts of men to his own purposes. Extraordinary changes in public sentiment are apt to occur. It would be well for those in whose favor there are hosannas to day, to remember, that in a very short period of time, a very different feeling may prevail. It is possible the commonwealth may be sick of love and be surfeited, and that those who worship so ardently at the shrine of popularity, may soon have to lament the departure of their deity, or that his fascinating smiles are lavished upon others.

What great advantages are to flow upon this community, by change of rulers, it is not for us to anticipate. Indeed, it must have been observed, that few promises of any thing remarkably *good* have been made to gain votes: votes have been gained rather by excitement of fears—this is probably a correct calculation. It is easier to produce alarm, than to excite hope of advantage by any well founded promises. If great alarm has been excited for liberty endangered, lest important privileges might be taken away, as was repeatedly asserted, there was no need to promise much. It will be enough that the people get rid of their fears: they will repose soundly in the arms of their professing friends, not requiring of them any positive good—so that the new governor will have little to do, but to avoid giving offence. His administration may have nothing positive, comparative or superlative in it. It may be a mere negation, and give satisfaction. This will probably suit exactly the genius of his Excellency, so far as we have ever seen any development of it. He will find no difficulty in appointment to office, except what may arise out of the number of applicants. The only question to be asked is, what's the man's politics? and that's easily answered. No applicant for office will be any thing else than a democrat, or what's the same thing, a supporter of the powers that distribute. There will in all probability be no strict inquiry into qualifications, at all times a most invidious and unpopular affair, and about which I would recommend it to our friends hereafter never to say a word.—It sets at once against them almost every man in the least conscious of inferiority, and that forms no contemptible portion of votes. On the other hand, how many get along swimmingly, slip into office, and are even thought great men for a little while. It's true, but for a little while; but then it's the same thing to us; for when one glitters his time and sets, another luminary, of equal magnitude, rises in his place, in never ending succession. The same causes operating on the same subjects, will always produce the same effects.

Some of our brother editors, notwithstanding the electioneering contest is over, continue very wrathful against all who differ from them in opinion, whilst others appear to regret the warmth of their zeal, and are willing to forget and forgive every thing. On reviewing the humble part we took in the contest we find nothing to regret A certain prospect of victory would not have changed our course, nor has defeat altered our opinion; and a cheerful submission to the will of the majority, "when rightfully expressed," is, with us, a matter of principle.—*Franklin Repos.*

Caucus.—Some further evidences of the purity of this system may be expected in the course of the coming winter. When Mr. Shulze shall have made his appointments to office, it will be seen how many members of the last General Assembly—that *caucused* it, so as to change the *time* of making the nomination to the 4th of March, *when* the legislature was in session, and the *place* to Harrisburgh, *where* it was in session—will be appointed to office: as also, how many members of the convention that nominated Mr. Shulze will be appointed to office by him.

On the vigilance of the people depend the purity and duration of their government; and while we cheerfully bow to a recent expression of the public will, we esteem it no less a duty to point at the corruptions, if any should be made manifest, by which that expression has been influenced The practice in this state may have some bearing upon that which is to prevail in the United States.

[*Harrisb Chronicle.*

There are various conjectures with regard to the person who shall be dignified with the seat nearest to John Andrew Shulze, in the character of Secretary of the Commonwealth Abner Lacock Isaac Weaver, Dr. Darlington, and Peter Frailey, have been respectively mentioned. We are apt to think neither of them would discover any reluctance to accept the post, as they are all perfectly at leisure—that is, out of public business.—*Ibid.*

Respect to Old Age.—A Sir William Gell, has lately published "A narrative of a journey in the Morea," embracing a view of the present state of Greece, to the end to prove that the Greeks are the oppressors, and the Turks the oppressed Nothing in the character and conduct of the Greeks pleases him, and even the respect they pay to old age is rewarded with a sneer "This most *awkward veneration* for hoary locks exists," says he, "as in the history of ancient Sparta." Sir William ought to travel in Pennsylvania, he would here find *some*, at least, who treat old age with as much contumely, as even he himself could desire.—*Phila. Gazette.*

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, in his account of the running on the first day at the Canton Races, says, "*Vanity* took the lead." Some persons are disposed to admit the truth of this saying, in more senses than one, and to apply it to every day of the races—*Ib.*

From the New York Statesman.

THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Hero of New Orleans—the pride and glory of the American nation, has been selected by the state of Tennessee to represent her interests in the Senate of the United States.—Andrew Jackson will be welcomed by a grateful people to the councils of the nation. It reflects honor on the republic, when men who have fought her battles and defended her freedom, are elevated to stations of honor and responsibility. It evinces a feeling in the people, that every friend of his country should be emulous to cherish.

Andrew Jackson is not alone a hero. It is not in the field alone that he evinces extraordinary capacity. In every civil station to which he has been called, he has displayed talents of the highest order. His head is clear—his mind vigorous—his heart bold—his motives pure. We believe that if there is a disinterested patriot in the union, who forgets himself in the honor and glory of his country, General Jackson is one. He reminds us of Roman Generals and Senators, in the brightest days of her Consuls, when he who even lost a victory but nobly did his duty, was thanked by the Senate that he had not despaired of the Republic.

For ourselves, we rejoice in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Senate of the United States. Tennessee has done a noble act.—Millions of hearts will thrill with enthusiasm when the elevation of the Hero of New Orleans is announced.

General Jackson—The election of this distinguished veteran to the Senate of the U. S. is an event which, at any time would call for our congratulations, but which, under the particular circumstances of the case, demands a more than ordinary expression of pleasure and satisfaction. Colonel Williams, the Senator who has been succeeded by the gallant general, was a leading member of the radical faction; and, on various occasions, distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to the policy and principles of Mr. Monroe's administration. On no occasion was this opposition more pointedly displayed, than on the subject of the military nominations, in which he industriously exhibited the rancour of his political hostility. The loss of such a diseased member is, of itself a real advantage. But when we turn to his successor, and see concentrated in his character, genuine republicanism and a coincidence of political feeling with Mr Monroe's administration; when we behold in him uprightness united with intrepidity, and a profound knowledge of the true interests of his country, chastised by experience, we cannot but view the change which Tennessee has made in her Senatorial representation, as one which is prolific in benefit to herself and the Union.—*Wash. Repub.*

From the York Recorder.

Culture of the Vine.

This has become an object of great promise in York county. Experiments have already shown that the vine will not only flourish in the poorest soils in this county, but that excellent wine can be made, and that raising vine yards will become as profitable as any other agricultural pursuit.

A portion of the land in York county is thin and poor, commonly called barrens; it has been proved that the vine succeeds well on this land, and 20 acres of it, which can now be bought from 6 to 10 dollars per acre, when planted with vines, and those at maturity, will be more productive to the owner than 200 acres of the best land in the county No capital is required in raising a vine yard; the proceeding requires only attention and perseverance.

Mr. Thomas Eichelberger, an enterprising citizen of this place, was the first who seriously commenced the cultivation of the vine with a view to profit Having a ridge of slate land which run through his farm—he conceived an idea of turning it into a vine yard; and he engaged a German emigrant, who had been a vine dresser, and wine maker, in his native country. To this man he gave a permanent interest in 4 acres of land, and its produce, which was set apart for planting with vines; a small house was also put up for the working partner, near the premises. Mr E. advanced the means of procuring the cuttings for planting, and other expenses, and also for the subsistence of the laboring partner, till the vine yard should become productive, when he was to be repaid.

Under this arrangement, in 1818, the 4 acres were planted in rows, with wide intervals, and those intervals were filled up in the following years, with the suckers, or sprouts, which grew from the original plants; these therefore are one and two years later than the first plantings. It required one hand to manage all this and keep the grass down during the summer; in the winter, the vine dresser was at liberty to work days' work where he could get employment. It will be observed that although the whole four acres were planted over in the beginning, yet only one third of the vines were set. These had the start of the others, and began to bear on the third year. In the vintage of 1821, Mr. Eichelberger made two or three barrels of wine, which was of good quality.

In the vintage of 1822, he made eleven barrels of wine, and sold a considerable quantity of grapes The oldest vines having now acquired strength, and the second plantings also beginning to bear, though yet in small quantities, he was able to make thirty-one barrels in 1823, besides selling grapes for perhaps $200 During the time that the grapes were ripening, the vine yard was crowded with visiters, all of whom bought more or less. This considerably diminished the grapes which were designed for the press After 3 years Mr. E had no more advances to make, as the vine yard produced enough to support itself. The profits arose from the sale of grapes, of the wine made the preceding year, and from the sale of cuttings at $40 per thousand. The wine of 1822 was sold in 1823, to visiters, at the rate of 6 dollars per gallon. It is difficult to compute what the profits may amount to, in seven years hence; as the vines become more robust, they will produce more fruit, and this increase will probably continue for 10 or 20 years. The oldest of the vines are yet in their infancy; any of the vine dressers from France and Germany who have seen Mr. Eichelberger's vine yard say that it is more flourishing, and further advanced for its age, than any thing of the kind that they have seen in Europe. It is no extravagant conjecture, that Mr Eichelberger's 4 acres will at the end of two years from this time, produce grapes to make 100 barrels of wine. This is what the vine dresser confidently asserts. Mr. E. has since the commencement of his first vine yard, planted two other portions of ground of 3 acres each, contiguous to the other. For each of these he has a German vine dresser, to whom he has given an interest, as in the first case, but pays nothing else.

He proposes to extend the vine yard to 20 acres, though under different tenants; four acres being as much as one man can well attend to.

Mr. E has also made two plantations of vines on a farm about ten miles from York, in the very heart of the poorest land in the barrens.—Those flourish, and promise as well as the first vine yard, though they are but two and three years old. The oldest bore grapes this season.

Judge Barnitz, and Mr. Nes, have each planted vine yards in the vicinity of York. They are but three years old. They made about two barrels of wine each. Last year they made each a small quantity, which after fermentation became very fine, and of an excellent taste and flavor. Competent judges are satisfied that these wines will be equal to the wines of France and Germany. Mr. Eichelberger has the Madeira, Lisbon and Burgundy grape.

A German emgrant, 15 miles from York, has made a vineyard on lands of his own. He has two acres, and it is four years since he planted it. This year he made ten barrels of wine.

Mr. Crull has made a vine-yard on the side of a steep river hill, 12 miles north of York—The hill has been cut into steps, and planted in the Alpine style. This also flourishes, and bore grapes this season.

Besides these, there are several more in the neighborhood; and preparations are making to plant at least 15 or 20 more in the ensuing year.

It is a matter of encouragement, that there does not appear to be much danger of a failure of crops, as Mr. Eichelberger has not perceived that the cold spring weather has injured his vines. Last spring was unfavorable to fruit; so much so, that the peach trees, apple trees, and other fruit, were much injured; yet his vines did not suffer, except a particular kind of white grape appeared to be a little injured.

The wine which has been made, appears to contain sufficient alcohol to preserve it from acetous fermentation. Mr. E. has some two years old, which has been racked several times, and is perfectly soured, although it has had nothing added to it, but has been allowed to depend entirely on its own intrinsic strength. Mr. Nes and Judge Barnitz, also have preserved their wine without any additional aid.

It should not be understood that the spirit which has got up among us, about raising vine-yards, is of a speculating nature, and therefore in danger of blowing out in a few years. It is bottomed on something solid and permanent, as much so as any other branch of tillage or agriculture. For those who make experiments, put no capital to hazard; they feel their way as they go; and enough is already proved to convince every one that the pursuit will be profitable. There is land of a suitable soil enough in York county to raise wine for the consumption of all the United States, and in twenty years from this day, more wine will be made in Pennsylvania than is now imported into it. When once a vineyard has come to maturity, the owner will be able to sell his wine at 50 cents per gallon, and have abundance of profit

Most of the sites where vines have been planted, are on the sides of hills, with a gradual slope, and southern aspect; though practical men say that they succeed equally well on the north side.

Observation and experience will teach in due time, what kind of grapes will suit best to the soil and climate, and also how to manage the grapes, and the juice, to obtain the best wine. Mr. Eichelberger has also proved that both the white and red wine will succeed.

Many interesting considerations are suggested by the successful cultivation of the vine in this county In a moral, statistical, and national view it is important, and will be hailed as one of the greatest acquisitions that has been made to our domestic economy

NOTE. Since writing the above, I have been informed that Mr. Overdorff, who has a very flourishing vine-yard, raised his plants from the seed, which were sown in a bed in the garden, and, after one year, were transplanted. Having roots, they are not so liable to fail, as the cuttings, which are joints of a vine, one end of which is stuck in the ground.

From the New-York Statesman.

Woollen Manufacture.—We published a few days since a brief account of the proceedings of a numerous meeting of the manufacturers of wool at Boston, at which it was unanimously agreed to memorialize Congress for an increase of twelve and a half per cent import duty on woollen manufactures. A committee reported at the same meeting the form of a memorial, which was signed by the principal manufacturers present, and a corresponding committee was appointed to obtain signatures, and invite other meetings in different parts of the country. The woollen manufacturers and those interested in the business in this city, will probably be addressed on this subject, if a meeting should not in the mean time be spontaneously called to take it into consideration. We have heard this course suggested by several who feel an interest in the success of this branch of industry. If a meeting should be deemed expedient, it is to be hoped that the propriety of affording legislative aid to other manufactures than those of wool will be discussed, as well as other means of effecting the object than simply of an augmentation of duties. Something is evidently required to be done to prevent the manufacture of woollen of fine cotton, linen goods, and iron, from being entirely sacrificed A judicious increase of the tariff will tend to sustain those engaged in these manufactures, to increase their numbers, promote competition at home, suppress it from abroad, and benefit the general interests of the country.

But we apprehend the difficulties under which our manufacturers labor cannot be entirely removed while the present facilities for the immediate disposal and realization of cash for foreign fabrics, continue. The English manufacturer, we are told, can ship goods to this country to any amount, and by drawing bills on his consignee, realize about half their value before they leave the British shore. On their arrival here they are entered at the Custom-House, and a long credit obtained for the duties. They are then placed in an auction warehouse and sold, perhaps within a fortnight after their arrival, for cash, or such paper as will command the cash by discount of interest. In this way the whole amount of sales may be at command many months before the duties are paid to government. We do not say that any measures can be adopted to remedy this state of things, but only mention it to show that the American manufacturer suffers nothing in reality from the business of regular importation and private sale of European fabrics, compared with what he does from the forced sale of such foreign goods as are sent here by those directly interested in the manufacture abroad.

As to the policy, in a national point of view, of cherishing the domestic manufacture of all such articles of consumption as are termed necessary, and of which we possess or may produce the raw material in abundance, as well as the skill and capital for converting it into the wrought article, fitted for the uses of life, we have ever held but one opinion The history of the rise and progress of manufactures in every country in which they have attained such perfection as to flourish self-supported, cannot but convince every impartial inquirer, that this has been effected only by extending legislative protection in their infancy. It is equally clear that effectual protection has in all cases excited sufficient competition to bring the manufacture to speedy perfection, and reduce the price to the lowest sum for which it can be furnished. Our manufacture of coarse cottons affords an irrefutable argument on this subject. Government gave it ample protection, and the consequence is, that instead of the foreign fabric at 20 and 25 cents per yard, the country is abundantly stocked with home manufactures of better quality than was ever furnished from abroad, at only 8 and 10 cents. Manufacturers have no objections to coarse cottons being admitted from abroad duty free; they have the market, and can supply it cheaper than the manufacturers of any nation in the world.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

New-York, Oct. 27.—By the arrival of the ship Seine, Capt. Williams, 41 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 13th Sept. and a private letter of the latter date.

The capture of the Trocadero is confirmed, but it is not known that the French have made any further progress in their designs upon Cadiz. The Seville Diary of the 2d of September, contains a despatch from Gen. Guilleminot, stating that the French loss in storming the Trocadero, did not exceed 100 men. Private letters, however, from Gibraltar, contain a report that the French loss on that occasion was 2,000. One account is probably too small, and the other much too large. The Chronicle of the 8th, says it is reported that the French troops are to embark on board of their ships, to make a landing on the island of Cadiz.

Capt. Williams informs, "that when he left Gibraltar, (Sept. 13th) it was generally expected that Cadiz could not long hold out, but would soon surrender to the French, and the war with France would shortly be ended. The Daily Advertiser says letters have been received in town from Cadiz, dated the 5th of September, which give a gloomy picture of political affairs at that place, and express fears that Cadiz will not be able to hold out. They do not write much, fearful their letters may fall into the hands of the French, in which case they would have to suffer for them. Our correspondent writes as follows:—"The affairs of Spain, we are given to expect, by letters from Cadiz to the 9th, are about to be compromised, probably through the mediation of Great Britain."

The frigate Tribune arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th, from Malaga, and brought information that "General Count de Loverdo, commanding a French division, entered and took possession of the town of Malaga on the morning of the preceding day (the 4th) without the least resistance, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants—Gen. Riego fled the preceding night about half past 11 o'clock, at which time the flotilla sailed from the harbor with some soldiers of different corps. Late on the evening of the 3d, some cavalry and infantry retired by the road to Velez Malaga; and on the morning of the 4th, the French cavalry pursued the rear guard and took the regiment del Rey prisoners. It is known that Riego embarked a large sum of money, and church plate melted down. [If this be true, it is likely that Riego's robbery of the churches, and of American merchants, was not done for the most patriotic and disinterested purposes—unless he has sent it to some other point for the public use.] There were various reports as to direction taken by Riego on his retreat

A letter from Constantinople, mentions that the Porte had seized the money of a rich English merchant, and carried it to the Mint. The Porte, at the earnest representation of Lord Strangford, had consented to an arrangement, which, however, the merchant rejected, unless the Porte would make public satisfaction.

The U. S. squadron, consisting of the Constitution, Com. Jones, and Ontario, Capt. Chauncey, sailed from Gibraltar on the 8th, and the Nonsuch on the 11th, for Mahon. The American Minister to Spain, remained on board the squadron. It is said he had made several ineffectual attempts to land at Cadiz; and he had now sailed with the intention of passing a few weeks at Mahon.

The Gazette of this morning says—We have late dates from Lisbon, which represent Portugal in a very unsettled state, and on the eve of a *counter revolution.*

Latest and direct from Spain.

By the arrival of the brig Milo, Capt. Hall, at Portland, in 34 days from St. Lucar, (a sea port town of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, and about 13 miles from Cadiz,) intelligence has been received as to the operations of the French armies, in that quarter to the 16th September, *six days later* than any accounts we had before received.

It is stated that on the 26th of August the French attacked the Cano Frocardaro, a small island used as a Navy Yard, and WERE REPULSED *with the loss of one thousand men, in killed and wounded* It was intended to be given up by the governor; but the garrison *not only defended the place, but hung up the governor without ceremony, as an example to traitors.*

It was reported at St. Lucar that the French had made an attack on or near St. Peter, the result of which was, that they had three gun-boats sunk, one frigate materially injured, and a number of lives lost. The St. Lucar accounts confirm the fall of Tucadero; but say it was sold to the French for 70,000 dollars. This of course is denied by the French, who affirm, that it was carried by the valor of their troops.

It was reported at St. Lucar, Sept. 16, that Gen. Alavar had retired to the castle of St. Sebastians, for the fear of being shot by Riego. It appears that Alavar was one of the Commissioners sent from Cadiz to treat with the Duke, in the absence of Riego He being on the borders of Malaga, and hearing the circumstance, proceeded in haste for Cadiz, eluded the French and arrived in safety; and by haranguing the populace on the subject of their liberty, telling them it was disgraceful even to offer any terms, the negotiation was broken off.

On the 30th of August, 8000 French troops arrived at St. Lucar, from Rota, destined against Cadiz, and were quartered on the inhabitants. The fishing craft at the same place had all been taken by the French, and fitted up for gun-boats. On the 19th it was said at St. Lucar, that negotiations had been renewed, but the Constitutionalists doubted the fact.

Anecdote.—A letter lately passed through a post office in this valley, on which was the following endorsement:—"This with haste—do not detain this letter as you do sometimes—post haste." The clerk, to resent the affront, added the following:—"Their air a grate menny fools in this bear wurld"—

[*Winchester Republican.*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1823.

Governor's Election. Returns, supposed to be complete, have been received from every county in the state. The whole number of votes is 153,806.

Of these Mr. Shulze had	90,624
Mr. Gregg	62,942
Majority	27,682

Natchez.—There were 38 deaths at Natchez from the 13th September to the 2d of October. The Natchez paper of the 11th October, says, "We are not justifiable in saying that there is much visible decrease in the fever this week, although but few cases have occurred, it will be reflected that there are but few for the disease to operate upon. Mr. Green (a printer in this place who arrived but two weeks ago, from Franklinville) died on the 9th inst. We have one other case of disease in the printing establishment."

The Washington Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, held their second annual Exhibition and Cattle Show, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d October. There were one hundred and twenty-one separate articles of Domestic Manufactures exhibited, viz—353½ yards of carpeting—377½ yards of drilling—155 yards of table linen—402 yards of linen, much of it of a superior quality—170 yards of flannel—192½ yards of felted cloth—66 yards of plaid, and 313½ of miscellaneous articles, such as blankets, coverlets, &c. amounting in the whole to 2090½ yards. The animals were numerous. James Linn ploughed one-eighth of an acre of ground in 22½ minutes.

The largest hog exhibited at the Westmoreland Agricultural fair, belonged to Gen. Markle. It weighs 574 pounds, and sold for 21 dollars.

The natural small pox has made its appearance in Philadelphia. Three children died of it last week.

The Almond. A farmer in Delaware, 5 or 6 years ago planted 6 fresh Almond nuts. They grew, and this year produced furit. He has gathered from 20 to 70 nuts from each tree.

Nine thousand quarter sections of land the property of non-residents, are to be sold for taxes in Illinois, on the first Monday in December next.

Alderman Douglass was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia, but Governor Hiester declines issuing a commission for him, because he has not resigned his commission of Alderman.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the first page of this paper is a list of the lately elected Senators. The following is a complete list of the Senate.

District 1. James Robertson, George Emlen. 2 Stephen Duncan, Samuel Groves. 3 Joel K. Mann. 4 James Kelton, Isaac D. Seraud. 5 Cyrus Cadwallader. 6 Conrad Fegle, James B. Bubley. 7 Edward Coleman, Matthew Henderson. 8 John Harrison. 9 Lewis Dewart. 10 Redmond Conyngham 11 Josiah Brewster. 12 Joseph Fry, jr. Henry Winter. 13 Thomas Burnside. 14 Jacob Eyster, Dr William M'Elwain. 15 John Rhea. 16 Alexander Mahon. 17 William R. Smith. 18 Henry Allebone. 19 John St. Clair. 20 Rees Hill, Joshua Dickerson. 21 William Marks, jr. Samuel Power. 22 David Mann. 23 Jacob Herrington. 24 Robert Orr, jr.

We are happy to state that Major Stephen H. Long, of the U. S. army, returned to this city yesterday morning in good health, by the way of the lakes, from his expedition up the St. Peter. He has been absent six or seven months. The major is accompanied home by professor Keating.—The other gentlemen Professor Say, Mr. J. E. Calhoun and Mr. Seymore, remained for a few days at New York. They have travelled since the 30th of April last, upwards of 4 000 miles, and on their return they navigated the whole length of Lake Superior in an open boat, amidst a succession of severe gales and storms.

Franklin Gaz.

[The above article by the eastern mail arrived just in time to prevent our copying a report brought by the western mail, that Major Long and his party had been cut off by the Indians on Red River.]

For the Gazette.

The last Statesman, the first page of which is dated on Saturday, and the second on Tuesday, says,

"For reasons not under our control, we have been unable, for the last few weeks, to publish our paper as regularly as we could have wished."

The true state of the case would, no doubt, be much better conveyed by the sentence, if it were made to read thus.

"We being under the control of reason for the last few weeks," &c.

For the Gazette.

According to the Statesman, a company of democratic republicans have eaten a supper in this city, and made a Toast offering, in honor of Mr. Shulze's election. The supper, it is stated, was "prepared by the committee," and the toasts written and "offered by the company." At the date of the entertainment is not given, and no name is mentioned of any person attending it, or offering any of the toasts, the whole matter might be taken as a hoax—"the legitimate offspring of a feast." Report, however, which is rather authority than the Statesman, says there actually was a supper eaten by a patriotic party last week, at a public house in this city, at which Mr. Lowrie was toasted as a member of Mr. Shulze's cabinet, report adds, this toast was drunk standing, as proposed on the occasion; the whole company, "except six," keeping their seats, probably "for reasons not under their control." [illegible] toast offered.

It would be interesting, though not unpremeditated, which will be best a person say "that that was the first prayer he ever made," or that "that was the first time that he should have been [illegible]."

It would be impossible to say any thing, however [illegible] which it would be "unbecoming [illegible]

CHIEFS OF STEAM ENGINES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Editor,—Such is the imperfection of human affairs, that every thing which conduces to our happiness is more or less blended with circumstances that diminish its value, and alloy the purity of its enjoyment with the unpleasant sensation of some evil. We, the citizens of Pittsburgh, glory in this moment, with much reason, in the increase of our manufacturing industry, reviving as it were, from its lethargy. Almost every month gives us the cheering spectacle of some new establishment springing into life, and shedding its beneficial influence over our city. But at the same time the increased number of chimneys, pouring forth dark and massive columns of smoke, begins to be felt as an almost intolerable nuisance. The sun has almost ceased to illumine us with his bright and serene rays. The sooty effluvia, mingling with the gauze of vapor which too often overspreads the beauties of our landscape, seems to envelop us with a mantle of darkness. Though we, the inhabitants of the place, taught by habit, breathe and move in this unpalatable atmosphere, with as much facility as fishes are breathing and moving in the water, yet, we hear many a stranger, endowed with less complaisant organs, curse our city, our coal and our industry. The lively red of our brick buildings is tarnished, and sometimes almost concealed, by a tinge of the mourning color; and finally, there is no good house-keeper but who bitterly bewails the early degradation of every piece of furniture, and the premature soiling of every article of clothing, which requires the incessant recurrence to that most laborious of all kinds of domestic drudgery, the task of the washerwoman. Let the calculating speculator drown every other sensation in the computation of the dollars which the active industry of our citizens will throw into circulation; for my part, I rejoice in beholding the face of nature unveiled and unshrouded; I delight in drinking the genial air of Heaven; I am pleased with the aspect of cleanliness in the interior as well as the exterior of our dwellings, and if I am used to appear in a dress more suitable to the philosophy of Diogenes than to that of Aristippus, I like, at least, to see my wife moving about in those snow-white garments which are so true an emblem of her heart. Chance, Mr. Editor, has made me stumble in a recent periodical publication, of the highest scientific respectability, over an article, which presents a very practicable means of remedying the greater part of these evils. Allow me, sir, to communicate it to you in the words of the original:

"In passing through the town of Durham, in the winter of 1815 my attention was attracted by a chimney of unusual height situated at some distance from the town, and on the opposite bank of the river. Upon inquiry, I learned, that this chimney belonged to a steam-engine, employed in a coal-mine, and that it had been erected some years before, under the following circumstances:

"The engine had formerly been provided with a chimney of the ordinary kind, from which such volumes of black smoke were discharged, as to render it, when the wind blew in a particular direction, an intolerable nuisance to the town.

"When, therefore, the lease expired, of the ground upon which the engine was erected, the Dean and Chapter, to whom the ground belonged, refused to renew it, except upon the condition that a chimney should be erected, so high as to carry the smoke completely clear of the town. The condition was acceded to, and a chimney was in consequence built, the summit of which was elevated upwards of one hundred feet above the fire place. The experiment was completely successful, but not exactly in the manner which had been contemplated; for the town was relieved not so much by the smoke being carried to a greater elevation than formerly, as by the change which was produced in the quantity and quality of that actually emitted.

"Nor had the proprietors any reason to regret the expense to which they had been put in erecting the new chimney; for the quantity of coal consumed by the engine was much less than formerly, and the consumption was so perfect, as to render all cleansing of the fireplace unnecessary."

It should appear to me, that if the upper part of the chimney were made of sheet iron, no great danger could be apprehended from storms, and that with this modification this improvement would be applicable to all our public works in which a large quantity of coal is consumed. As the complaint of the nuisance has become general, none of those consequences will be apprehended from the construction of *towering* chimneys, which in times of yore, attended the construction of the *tower* of Babel. Your's with respect,

F. A.

Troubles in the Wigwam.—On Monday night the largest political meeting ever witnessed in New-York was held at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of agreeing upon a candidate to represent the city in the legislature. It appears that the *caucus* nominating committee had already selected such as were most suitable to their views, and the meeting was called for the sole purpose of registering their Edict, and getting nominally the approbation of their party. The disciples of Crawford and Van Beuren, apprehending that there might possibly be an opposition which would frustrate their design, to the number of about 150, went early in the afternoon, and took possession of the long room where the meeting was held. A chairman and secretary were agreed on, and resolutions being prepared the doors were opened at the appointed hour, when the multitude flowed in, apparently from 1500 to 2000. The scene that followed is represented in a ridiculous light by the Evening Post and the *Commercial Advertiser*, but *Mr. Noah* treats the subject with becoming dignity, which elicits the following remark from the editor of the Post:

"It is but fair to state that Noah, in his account of this [illegible]

A Pope in America.—At the request of a deputation from South America, the late Pope of Rome appointed Monsignor Muzzi to be Apostolic Vicar in the new world. He is to be clothed with extensive powers, and to be a kind of substitute for the Pope's own authority, in governing the church in America. The holy father "deplores the error of the insurgents who contemn the authority of the mother country," but, "desirous not to jeopardise the eternal salvation of so many Christians," he has granted their petition for the appointment of a Patriarch.—*Ib.*

Taste.—The cultivation of a pure taste is favorable to the cultivation of pure moral sentiments. Mr. Webster has the following passage, in his discourse at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 22, 1820: "Just taste is not only an embellishment of society, but it rises almost to the rank of the virtues, and diffuses positive good throughout the whole extent of its influence. There is a connexion between right taste and right feeling; and truth in taste is allied to truth in morality."

Curiosities of Penmanship.—We have just examined, says the Nantucket Enquirer, some specimens of chirography, executed by a female of this town, which for ingenuity surpass every thing of the kind probably in this country; they are imitations of typography so exactly resembling the impressions of types about the size of long primer, as to mock the nicest scrutiny. Some of the specimens consist of three books, comprising nearly 200 pages duodecimo, of closely and accurately *printed* matter; all the work of the pen.

It appears from the Irish papers that a system of robbery very serious in its consequences, has been carried on for years among the public offices of that country. The article plundered is parchment containing the writs, pleadings, judgments, &c.—in short the records of the courts of law and equity; and as immense quantities have been carried off, a mischief more dreadful to the public can hardly be imagined.

Mission to Thompson's Island.—It is announced in the Eastern papers, that a mission, which seems to partake of the *Medical*, instead of the *diplomatic* character, has set sail for the West Indies to negotiate with the yellow fever. We are informed that on the 8th inst. at New York the Revenue Cutter Active, Captain Caboone, received a salute from the U. S. Schr. Shark, commanded by Lieut. Stevens of the Navy, and immediately proceeded to sea. She is destined for Thompson's Island, the recent station of Commodore Porter, with Commodore Rogers, and Surgeons Harris, Washington and Hoffman, on board, who it is said are ordered to "*investigate the cause of the existing fatal disease on that station.*" They are ordered to remain a week or so, and return immediately to the United States. It is the first mission of the kind, we recollect ever to have heard of in the annals of diplomacy, and should the *old enemy* prove a little incorrigible, the interview may terminate seriously on the part of the enlightened negociators.—*Lexington Monitor.*

A letter from Col. Snelling to Maj. Thos. Biddle dated, Fort St. Anthony, Upper Mis. Sept. 24, says,—"Mr. Tilton writes from the Mandan villages that there were upwards of one hundred Indians at that place, wounded in the late action with the troops under Col. Leavenworth."

[*St. Louis Republican.*

General Jackson is said to have in his possession letters, which, if published, would in all probability annihilate the prospects of one of the candidates for the presidency. The last letter in the series, is understood to contain an earnest entreaty that they should be *returned*, in order that the evidence of a certain transaction may be destroyed. So says a letter from Tennessee published in the New York Statesman. The letters are not to be published for the present at least.

Providence American.

New Jersey Canal.—Mr Clinton and General Bernard have returned from a tour through New Jersey, for the purpose of surveying the route for the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the waters of the Hudson, through the counties of Essex, Morris and Sussex. They traversed the whole line to its termination at Easton, Pennsylvania, and are fully satisfied of the practicability and advantages of such a navigable communication. It is estimated that the whole expense of the canal would amount to $800,000, and that the annual amount of tolls, when the work is completed, would not be less than $150,000.

This high estimate of the amount of tolls is justified by the consideration that the canal will not only pass through a wealthy agricultural, and manufacturing district, but also through a section of the state abounding in rich mines of various descriptions. Immense quantities of the Lehigh coal, it is calculated, would also go to New York through the same channel.

Harrisburgh, Oct 25.—During the year, ending the 30th June last $70 400 were paid into the Treasury, as the proceeds of Auctions in the city of Philadelphia.

Painesville, Ohio Oct. 1.—Counterfeit Spanish dollars have just made their appearance in this vicinity. We have seen several within a few days. They are dated 1820; appear very bright; but the stamp is not so plain as the genuine dollars, and composed principally of copper, and are by some process made equally heavy with the Spanish coin.

[*Telegraph.*

A singular altercation has taken place in the papers of New Orleans, in which one party charges the other with endeavoring to form an interest inimical to the permanency of the United States, and with a determination to establish the throne of Louis XVIIIth in that country.

American Lead Pencils.—A lead mine has been discovered at Concord, Mass. where a factory has been established for making lead pencils. Specimens of the ore have been critically examined and pronounced equal to any of European quality. The factory will be able to supply this article of various qualities, hard or soft, light or dark colored.—*Aurora.*

Munificent Donation. It is understood that the late John M'Lean, Esq. bequeathed *one hundred thousand dollars* in aid of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

A Bonter has been given by *Daniel Marker, George Marker*, and *Thomas Mallare*, of Martinsburgh, Va. to shoot against any three men in the United States, for any sum from $100 to $500 and at any distance from 80 to 100 yards, off hand.

Mourning Dresses.—A writer in the Boston Recorder condemns the practice of wearing mourning at funerals, as being unnecessary, because by no means indicative of true grief, and as being an oppressive burthen to the poor. He recently deviated from this custom in the case of a deceased individual of his family, and transmitted $10 to the American Education Society, as a part of the sum saved.

[*Col Star.*

Great Price of Tobacco.—A single hogshead of Tobacco, from the plantation of Mr Johnston, of Frederick county, Md. was sold in Georgetown, on Thursday last, at the enormous price of *Fifty Dollars per hundred weight!* So much for care and attention in the cultivation of the article. Five or six hogsheads of a quality somewhat less excellent sold at an average of about *thirty* dollars per cwt.—which, Heaven knows, is price enough for this singular luxury.—*Nat. Intel.*

Pyroligneous Acid.—The virtues of this chemical preparation in preventing putrefaction and preserving animal substances have been sufficiently tried and found extensively useful. Meats cured by its antiseptic qualities may be kept for any length of time. By some experiments which have recently been made, it appears, that this acid may be used to great advantage in embalming and preserving the dead. The body of Mr. Boardman, a senator in Congress from the state of Connecticut, who died suddenly in Ohio, has lately been brought home in this acid at a warm season of the year, without the slightest appearance of putrefaction, or any change in the features. We conversed with the physician who superintended the process of embalming and the transportation of the body, and who assured us of the above mentioned fact. In his opinion the pyroligneous acid will more than surpass the Egyptian art in preserving the dead. It will be also of great use in anatomical preparations.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Destruction of Vera Cruz.—The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday says:—"The brig Camilla, from Vera Cruz, in 15 days, has just anchored at quarantine. It is said she brings accounts that the town had been razed to the ground by the order of the Spanish Cortes."

Married,

In Pittsburgh, on the 30th October last, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr HENRY WISE, to Miss NANCY RUSSEL, both of Allegheny county.

——, At St. Louis, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Salmon Giddings, Mr CHARLES WAHRENDORFF, to Mrs. ANN WHEELER, eldest daughter of Joseph Charless, Esq. all of that city.

For the Gazette.

Obituary Notice.

DIED, on the night of the 2d inst. at her residence in this city, in the forty-second year of her age, Mrs. MARIA POE, consort of George Poe, Esquire.

The death of this accomplished and excellent woman, has produced a stronger sensation and a deeper sympathy, than are often attendant on similar dispensations of Providence. To those who enjoyed her acquaintance, she presented a truly uncommon assemblage of amiable and attractive qualities. A mind highly cultivated, united to manners of polished urbanity, rendered her the ornament of her peculiar circle. To her children, the most watchful and devoted tenderness,—to her husband, the warmest and most undeviating affection,—to her domestics and immediate dependents, the most active kindness and benevolence, characterized her life, and gave her an enviable rank in the esteem and love of those who best knew her value. But these substantial virtues, did not rest merely upon the uncertain basis of constitution or of habit; they had a firmer foundation in the Christian faith, and were purified and exalted by the genuine graces of Religion. When such a life is cut off in the maturity of its usefulness and the loveliness of its example, how dear the ties that are broken—how precious the hopes that are destroyed! In her, society has lost an estimable member,—the poor, a zealous friend,—the church, a warm supporter,—and her husband and children—Oh! how infinitely more than all the world can bestow. But their loss, we humbly trust, is her gain. She has gone to enjoy a higher reward than any that could be offered by the lip of human commendation,—even to the assembly of the spirits of the just made perfect in the glory of the Paradise of God.

DIED, on Monday, 27th ult. at his residence near this city, Mr. ANDREW WATSON, aged 68 years; a respectable citizen, and a soldier of the Revolution.

The Annual Meeting

OF *The Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh*, will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday, November 10.

Subscribers are earnestly solicited to attend.

E. BRARD, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—2.

The Spectre of the Forest

OR,

ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC,

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE,

By the Author of the "*Wilderness*," in two vols.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS,

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7.—3t.

Mrs. Basham,

WISHES to form a Class of YOUNG LADIES for Reading only. She will devote to them *Monday* and *Thursday* evenings of each week, during the winter: but 10 will be received, and those must be over 12 years of age. To commence on the 10th instant. Terms may be known at the school-room, near the corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

Nov. 7. 2t.

October 17, 1823.

AN Election for Thirteen Directors, to settle the concerns of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 17th November next.

By order.

John Scull, Clk.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
39	do.	50 is	1950
78	do.	25 is	1950
429	do.	12 is	5148
4446	do.	6 is	26676
5051	Prizes,		$70938
9139	Blanks.		
14190	Tickets.		

Tickets	$6	Halves	$3
Quarters	1 50	Eighths	75

In a great variety of numbers, for sale at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange-Office,

MARKET-STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Also,—Orders received for Tickets in the MONUMENT, UNIVERSITY, and MARYLAND STATE LOTERIES, now drawing in Baltimore.

Splendid Capital Prizes remaining in the wheels, and which must shortly be drawn, viz:

$100,000—$20,000—$20,000

20,000——10,000——10,000——10,100—— 6,000

10,000—4 prizes of 5000, and a large number of less magnitude, such as $4000, 3000, 2000, 1000, 500, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Ticket No. 10,225, which came up a prize of $100, on the 7th day's drawing of the Monument Lottery, was sold at Towne's Office, Pittsburgh. Orders from a distance, will receive personal and prompt attention.

Nov. 7.—3t.

HENRY W. LEWIS,

Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:

HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,
} Pittsburgh.

Nov. 7.—6t. c.m.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.

Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, about the middle of May last,

Two Dark-Red Heifers,

—each marked with a crop off the right ear—no other marks perceivable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

James Conner.

Nov. 7, 1823.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

GAZETTE.

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Mr. Gregg	62,942
Majority	27,682

Natchez.—There were 38 deaths at Natchez from the 18th September to the 2d of October. The Natchez paper of the 11th October, says, "We are not justifiable in saying that there is much visible decrease in the fever this week, although but few cases have occurred, it will be recollected that there are but few for the disease to operate upon. Mr. Green (a printer in this place who arrived but two weeks ago, from Franklinville) died on the 9th inst. We have one other case of disease in the printing establishment."

The Washington Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, held their second annual Exhibition and Cattle Show, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d October. There were one hundred and twenty-one separate articles of Domestic Manufactures exhibited, viz—353½ yards of carpeting—577½ yards of drilling—155 yards of table linen—462 yards of linen, much of it of a superior quality—170 yards of flannel—192½ yards of fulled cloth—66 yards of plaid, and 313½ of miscellaneous articles, such as blankets, coverlets, &c. amounting in the whole to 2090½ yards. The animals were numerous. James Linn ploughed one-eighth of an acre of ground in 22½ minutes.

The largest hog exhibited at the Westmoreland Agricultural fair, belonged to Gen. Markle. It weighs 574 pounds, and sold for 92 dollars.

The natural small pox has made its appearance in Philadelphia. Three children died of it last week.

The Almond. A farmer in Delaware, 5 or 6 years ago planted 6 fresh Almond nuts They grew, and this year produced furit. He has gathered from 20 to 70 nuts from each tree

Nine thousand quarter sections of land the property of non-residents, are to be sold for taxes in Illinois, on the first Monday in Dec next.

Alderman Douglass was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia, but Governor Hiester declines issuing a commission for him, because he has not resigned his commission of Alderman.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the first page of this paper is a list of the lately elected Senators. The following is a complete list of the Senate.

District 1. James Robertson, George Emlen. 2 Stephen Duncan, Samuel Groves. 3 Joel K. Mann. 4 James Kelton, Isaac D Bernard. 5 Cyrus Cadwallader. 6 Conrad Pegar, James B. Hubley. 7 Edward Coleman, Matthew Henderson. 8 John Harrison. 9 Lewis Dewart. 10 Redmond Conyngham 11 Josiah Brewster. 12 Joseph Fry, jr. Henry Winter. 13 Thomas Burnside. 14 Jacob Eyster, Dr William M'Elvaine. 15 John Rhea. 16 Alexander Mahon. 17 William R. Smith. 18 Henry Allshouse. 19 John St. Clair. 20 Rees Hill, Joshua Dickerson. 21 William Marks, jr Samuel Power. 22 David Mann. 23 Jacob Herrington. 24 Robert Orr, jr.

We are happy to state that Major Stephen H Long, of the U. S. army, returned to this city yesterday morning in good health, by the way of the lakes, from his expedition up the St. Peter. He has been absent six or seven months. The major is accompanied home by professor Keating.—The other gentlemen Professor Say, Mr. J. E. Calhoun and Mr. Seymore, remained for a few days at New York. They have travelled since the 30th of April last, upwards of 4 000 miles, and on their return they navigated the whole length of Lake Superior in an open boat, amidst a succession of severe gales and storms.

Franklin Gaz.

[The above article by the *eastern* mail arrived just in time to prevent our copying a report brought by the *western* mail, that Major Long and his party had been cut off by the Indians on Red River.]

For the Gazette.

The last Statesman, the first page of which is dated on Saturday, and the second on Tuesday, says,

"*For reasons not under our control*, we have been unable, for the last few weeks, to publish our paper as regularly as we could have wished."

The true state of the case would, no doubt, be much better conveyed by the sentence, if it were made to read thus:

"*We being under the control of reason* for the last few weeks," &c.

For the Gazette.

According to the Statesman, a company of democratic republicans have eaten a supper in this city, and made a Toast offering, in honor of Mr. Shulze's election. The supper, it is stated, was "prepared by the committee," and the toasts written and "offered by the company." As the date of the entertainment is not given, and as no name is mentioned of any person attending at it, or offering any of the toasts, the whole matter might be taken as a hoax—"the love imagination of a feast." Report, however, which is better authority than the Statesman, says there actually was a supper eaten by a patent party last week, at a public house in this city, at which Mr. Leacock was toasted as a member of Mr. Shulze's cabinet; report adds, this toast was not drunk standing, as proposed on the occasion; the whole company, "except six," keeping their seats, probably "for reasons not under their control," *it being the last* toast offered.

It would be whimsical, though not ungrammatical, were we to hear a person say "*that* that that that person laid an emphasis upon, is not that that that should have been used."—*Phil. paper.*

[It would be impossible to say any thing, however whimsical, which it would be "ungrammatical to hear."]

For the Gazette.

CHIMNEYS OF STEAM ENGINES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Editor,—Such is the imperfection of human affairs, that every thing which conduces to our happiness is more or less blended with circumstances that diminish its value, and alloy the purity of its enjoyment with the unpleasant sensation of some evil. We, the citizens of Pittsburgh, glory in this moment, with much reason, in the increase of our manufacturing industry, reviving as it were, from its lethargy. Almost every month gives us the cheering spectacle of some new establishment springing into life, and shedding its beneficial influence over our city. But at the same time the increased number of chimneys, pouring forth dark and massive columns of smoke, begins to be felt as an almost intolerable nuisance. The sun has almost ceased to illumine us with his bright and serene rays. The sooty effluvia, mingling with the gauze of vapor which too often overspreads the beauties of our landscape, seems to envelop us with a mantle of darkness. Though we, the inhabitants of the place, taught by habit, breathe and move in this unpalatable atmosphere, with as much facility as fishes are breathing and moving in the water, yet, we hear many a stranger, endowed with less complaisant organs, curse our city, our coal and our industry The lively red of our brick buildings is tarnished, and sometimes almost concealed, by a tinge of the mourning color; and finally, there is no good house-keeper but who bitterly bewails the early degradation of every piece of furniture, and the premature soiling of every article of clothing, which requires the incessant recurrence to that most laborious of all kinds of domestic drudgery, the task of the washer woman. Let the calculating speculator drown every other sensation in the computation of the dollars which the active industry of our citizens will throw into circulation, for my part, I rejoice in beholding the face of nature unveiled and unshrouded, I delight in drinking the genial air of Heaven; I am pleased with the aspect of cleanliness in the interior as well as the exterior of our dwellings, and if I am used to appear in a dress more suitable to the philosophy of Diogenes than to that of Aristippus, I like, at least, to see my wife moving about in those snow-white garments which are so true an emblem of her heart. Chance, Mr. Editor, has made me stumble in a recent periodical publication, of the highest scientific respectability, over an article, which presents a very practicable means of remedying the greater part of these evils Allow me, sir, to communicate it to you in the words of the original:

"In passing through the town of Durham, in the winter of 1813 my attention was attracted by a chimney of unusual height situated at some distance from the town and on the opposite bank of the river. Upon inquiry, I learned, that this chimney belonged to a steam-engine, employed in a coal-mine, and that it had been erected some years before, under the following circumstances:

"The engine had formerly been provided with a chimney of the ordinary kind, from which such volumes of black smoke were discharged, as to render it, when the wind blew in a particular direction, an intolerable nuisance to the town.

"When, therefore, the lease expired of the ground upon which the engine was erected, the Dean and Chapter to whom the ground belonged, refused to renew it, except upon the condition that a chimney should be erected, so high as to carry the smoke completely clear of the town. The condition was acceded to, and a chimney was in consequence built, the summit of which was elevated upwards of one hundred feet above the fire place. The experiment was completely successful, but not exactly in the manner which had been contemplated; for the town was relieved not so much by the smoke being carried to a greater elevation than formerly, as by the change which was produced in the quantity and quality of that actually emitted.

"Nor had the proprietors any reason to regret the expense to which they had been put in erecting the new chimney; *for* the quantity of coal consumed by the engine was much less than formerly, and the consumption was so perfect, as to render all cleansing of the fireplace unnecessary."

It should appear to me, that if the upper part of the chimney were made of sheet iron, no great danger could be apprehended from storms, and that with this modification this improvement would be applicable to all our public works in which a large quantity of coal is consumed. As the complaint of the nuisance has become general, none of those consequences will be apprehended from the construction of *lowering* chimneys, which in times of yore, attended the construction of the *tower* of Babel. Your's with respect,

F. A.

Troubles in the Wigwam.—On Monday night the largest political meeting ever witnessed in New-York was held at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of agreeing upon a candidate to represent the city in the legislature It appears that the *caucus* nominating committee had already selected such as were most suitable to their views, and the meeting was called for the sole purpose of registering their Edict, and getting nominally the approbation of their party. The disciples of Crawford and Van Beuren, apprehending that there might possibly be an opposition which would frustrate their design, to the number of about 150, went early in the afternoon, and took possession of the long room where the meeting was held. A chairman and secretary were agreed on, and resolutions being prepared the doors were opened at the appointed hour, when the multitude flowed in, apparently from 1500 to 2000. The scene that followed is represented in a ridiculous light by the Evening Post and the Commercial Advertiser, but Mr. Noah treats the subject with becoming dignity, which elicits the following remark from the editor of the Post:

"It is but fair to state that Noah, in his Advocate of this morning, gives a very differ-

ent account of the occurrences of last evening, from the one here presented, which doubtless will be considered the strongest presumptive proof that the above is entitled to full confidence."—*Aurora.*

In closing a long account of the above meeting, the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The only trophy of victory secured by ourselves, was a brass bound Spanish dagger, which we picked up at our feet, right glad that we had not felt its cruel blade in a more tender point."

General Jackson is said to have in his possession letters, which, if published, would in all probability annihilate the prospects of one of the candidates for the presidency. The last letter in the series, is understood to contain an earnest entreaty that they should be *returned*, in order that the evidence of a certain transaction may be destroyed. So says a letter from Tennessee published in the New York Statesman. The letters are not to be published for the present at least

Providence American.

New Jersey Canal.—Mr Clinton and General Bernard have returned from a tour through New Jersey for the purpose of surveying the route for the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the waters of the Hudson, through the counties of Essex, Morris and Sussex. They traversed the whole line to its termination at Easton, Pennsylvania, and are fully satisfied of the practicability and advantages of such a navigable communication. It is estimated that the whole expense of the canal would amount to $800 000, and that the annual amount of tolls, when the work is completed, would not be less than $150 000.

This high estimate of the amount of tolls is justified by the consideration that the canal will not only pass through a wealthy agricultural, and manufacturing district, but also through a section of the state abounding in rich mines of various descriptions. Immense quantities of the Lehigh coal, it is calculated, would also go to New York through the same channel.

Harrisburgh, Oct 25 - During the year, ending the 30th June last $70 400 were paid into the Treasury, as the proceeds of Auctions in the city of Philadelphia.

Painesville, Ohio Oct 1.—Counterfeit Spanish dollars have just made their appearance in this vicinity. We have seen several within a few days They are dated 1820; appear very bright; but the stamp is not so plain as the genuine dollars, and composed principally of copper, and are by some process made equally heavy with the Spanish coin.

[*Telegraph.*

A singular altercation has taken place in the papers of New Orleans, in which one party charges the other with endeavoring to form an interest inimical to the permanency of the United States, and with a determination to establish the throne of Louis XVIIIth in that country.

American Lead Pencils.—A lead mine has been discovered at Concord, Mass where a factory has been established for making lead pencils. Specimens of the ore have been critically examined and pronounced equal to any of European quality. The factory will be able to supply this article of various qualities, hard or soft, light or dark colored.—*Aurora*

Munificent Donation. It is understood that the late John M'Lean, Esq bequeathed *one hundred thousand dollars* in aid of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

A Banter has been given by *Daniel Marker, George Marker,* and *Thomas Maltere*, of Martinsburgh, Va. to shoot against any three men in the United States, for any sum from $100 to $500 and at any distance from 30 to 100 yards, off hand

Mourning Dresses.—A writer in the Boston Recorder condemns the practise of wearing mourning at funerals, as being unnecessary, because by no means indicative of true grief, and as being an oppressive burthen to the poor. He recently deviated from this custom in the case of a deceased individual of his family, and transmitted $10 to the American Education Society, as a part of the sum saved.

[*Col Star.*

Great Price of Tobacco.—A single hogshead of Tobacco from the plantation of Mr Johnston, of Frederick county, Md. was sold in Georgetown, on Thursday last, at the enormous price of *Fifty Dollars per hundred weight!* So much for care and attention in the cultivation of the article. Five or six hogsheads of a quality somewhat less excellent sold at an average of about *thirty* dollars per cwt.—which, Heaven knows, is price enough for this singular luxury.—*Nat Intel.*

Pyroligneous Acid.—The virtues of this chemical preparation in preventing putrefaction and preserving animal substances have been sufficiently tried and found extensively useful. Meats cured by its antiseptic qualities may be kept for any length of time By some experiments which have recently been made, it appears, that this acid may be used to great advantage in embalming and preserving the dead The body of Mr. Boardman, a senator in Congress from the state of Connecticut, who died suddenly in Ohio, has lately been brought home in this acid at a warm season of the year, without the slightest appearance of putrefaction, or any change in the features. We conversed with the physician who superintended the process of embalming and the transportation of the body, and who assured us of the above mentioned fact. In his opinion the pyroligneous acid will more than surpass the Egyptian art in preserving the dead. It will be also of great use in anatomical preparations.—*N Y Statesman.*

Destruction of Vera Cruz.—The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday says:—The schr Camilla, from Vera Cruz, in 15 days, has just anchored at quarantine. It is said she brings accounts that the town had been razed to the ground by the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa.

A Pope in America.—At the request of a deputation from South America, the late Pope of Rome appointed Monsignor Muzzi to be Apostolic Vicar in the new world. He is to be clothed with extensive powers, and to be a kind of substitute for the Pope's own authority, in governing the church in America. The holy father "deplores the error of the insurgents who contemn the authority of the mother country," but, "desirous not to jeopardize the eternal salvation of so many Christians," he has granted their petition for the appointment of a Patriarch.—*Ib.*

Taste.—The cultivation of a pure taste is favorable to the cultivation of pure moral sentiments. Mr. Webster has the following passage, in his discourse at Plymouth, Massachusetts. December 22, 1820: "Just taste is not only an embellishment of society, but it rises almost to the rank of the virtues, and diffuses positive good throughout the whole extent of its influence. There is a connexion between right taste and right feeling; and truth in taste is allied to truth in morality."

Curiosities of Penmanship.—We have just examined, says the Nantucket Enquirer, some specimens of chirography, executed by a female of this town, which for ingenuity surpass every thing of the kind probably in this country; they are imitations of typography so exactly resembling the impressions of types about the size of long primer, as to mock the nicest scrutiny. Some of the specimens consist of three books, comprising nearly 200 pages duodecimo, of closely and accurately *printed* matter; all the work of the pen.

It appears from the Irish papers that a system of robbery very serious in its consequences, has been carried on for years among the public offices of that country. The article plundered is parchment containing the writs, pleadings, judgments, &c.—in short the records of the courts of law and equity; and as immense quantities have been carried off, a mischief more dreadful to the public can hardly be imagined.

Mission to Thompson's Island.—It is announced in the Eastern papers, that a mission, which seems to partake of the *Medical*, instead of the *diplomatic* character, has set sail for the West Indies to negotiate with the yellow fever. We are informed that on the 8th inst. at New York the Revenue Cutter Active, Captain Cahoone, received a salute from the U. S. Schr. Shark, commanded by Lieut. Stevens of the Navy, and immediately proceeded to sea. She is destined for Thompson's Island, the recent station of Commodore Porter, with Commodore Rogers, and Surgeons Harris, Washington and Hoffman, aboard, who it is said are ordered to "*investigate the cause of the existing fatal disease on that station.*" They are ordered to remain a week or so, and return immediately to the United States It is the first mission of the kind, we recollect ever to have heard of in the annals of diplomacy, and should the *old enemy* prove a little incorrigible, the interview may terminate seriously on the part of the enlightened negociators.—*Lexington Monitor.*

A letter from Col. Snelling to Maj. Tho. Biddle dated, Fort St. Anthony Upper Mis. Sept 24, says,—"Mr. Tilton writes from the Mandan villages that there were upwards of one hundred Indians at that place, wounded in the late action with the troops under Col. Leavenworth."

[*St. Louis Republican.*

Married,

In Pittsburgh, on the 30th October last, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr HENRY WISE, to Miss NANCY RUSSEL, both of Allegheny county.

——, At St Louis, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Salmon Giddings, Mr CHARLES WAHRENDORFF, to Mrs. ANN WHEELER, eldest daughter of Joseph Charless, Esq. all of that city

For the Gazette.

Obituary Notice.

DIED, on the night of the 2d inst. at her residence in this city, in the forty-second year of her age, Mrs. MARIA POE, consort of George Poe, Esquire.

The death of this accomplished and excellent woman, has produced a stronger sensation and a deeper sympathy, than are often attendant on similar dispensations of Providence. To those who enjoyed her acquaintance, she presented a truly uncommon assemblage of amiable and attractive qualities. A mind highly cultivated, united to manners of polished urbanity, rendered her the ornament of her peculiar circle To her children, the most watchful and devoted tenderness,—to her husband, the warmest and most undeviating affection,—to her domestics and immediate dependents, the most active kindness and benevolence, characterized her life, and gave her an enviable rank in the esteem and love of those who best knew her value. But these substantial virtues, did not rest merely upon the uncertain basis of constitution or of habit; they had a firmer foundation in the Christian faith, and were purified and exalted by the genuine graces of Religion. When such a life is cut off in the maturity of its usefulness and the loveliness of its example, how dear the ties that are broken—how precious the hopes that are destroyed! In her, society has lost an estimable member,—the poor, a zealous friend,—the church, a warm supporter,—and her husband and children—Oh! how infinitely more than all the world can bestow. But their loss, we humbly trust, is her gain. She has gone to enjoy a higher reward than any that could be offered by the lip of human commendation,—even to the assembly of the spirits of the just made perfect in the glory of the Paradise of God.

DIED, on Monday, 27th ult. at his residence near this city, Mr. ANDREW WATSON, aged 63 years; a respectable citizen, and a soldier of the Revolution.

The Annual Meeting

OF *The Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh*, will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday, November 10.

Subscribers are earnestly solicited to attend

E. BREARS, *Secretary.*

Nov. 7.—It.

The Spectre of the Forest,

OR,

ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC,

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE,

By the Author of the "*Wilderness,*" in two vols.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS,

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7.—3t.

Mrs. Basham,

WISHES to form a Class of YOUNG LADIES for Reading only. She will devote to them *Monday* and *Thursday* evenings of each week, during the winter: but 10 will be received, and those must be over 12 years of age. To commence on the 10th instant. Terms may be known at the school-room, near the corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

Nov. 7. 2t

October 17. 1823.

AN Election for Thirteen Directors, to settle the concerns of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 17th November next.

By order.

John Scull, Clk.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
39	do.	50 is	1950
78	do.	25 is	1950
429	do.	12 is	5148
4446	do.	6 is	26676
5051	Prizes,		$70950
9139	Blanks.		
14190	Tickets.		

Tickets	$6	Halves	$3
Quarters	1 50	Eighths	75

In a great variety of numbers, for sale at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange-Office,

MARKET-STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Also,—Orders received for Tickets in the MONUMENT, UNIVERSITY, and MARYLAND STATE LOTERIES, now drawing in Baltimore.

Splendid Capital Prizes remaining in the wheels, and which must shortly be drawn, viz:

$100,000—$20,000—$20,000

20,000——10,000——10,000——10,100—— 6,000

10,000—4 prizes of 5000, and a large number of less magnitude, such as $4000, 3000, 2000, 1000, 500, &c. &c. &c.

☞Ticket No. 10,225, which came up a prize of $100, on the 7th day's drawing of the Monument Lottery, was sold at Towne's Office, Pittsburgh. Orders from a distance, will receive personal and prompt attention.

Nov. 7.—3t.

HENRY W. LEWIS,

Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:

HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,

} Pittsburgh.

Nov. 7.—6t eow.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.

Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5 1823.—tf

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, about the middle of May last,

Two Dark-Red Heifers, —each marked with a crop off the right ear—no other marks perceivable The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

James Conner.

Nov. 7 1823.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

Poetry.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The following beautiful stanzas are copied from the Pensacola Floridian. The first is from the pen of R. H. Wilde, Esq. of Georgia; and the second is said to be by a lady of Baltimore. This will make its way to every heart.

STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die:
Yet on the rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept the waste to see:
But none shall ever weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tempe's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from heaven,
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pangs be lull'd to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
The autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep within the tomb;
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore
Lament each trace it bears away,
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance light and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

Jonathan's Account of the Cattle Show.

Did y'ever to the Cattle Show go?
What kicking, and pushing and goring—
Cattle in pens—the pens in a row—
And the *tarnel* great hogs there, a snoring.

There's sheep too; ewes and weathers and lambs,
Some *Bucks*, (some are'nt *in pens*, for's I know)
There's sheep of the Dons—some Uncle Sam's—
Some natives—some "real Merino."

There's a tug too, or trial of strength,
With hawing, and geeing and scolding;
Just to twitch a great stone a foot's length—
Haw! haw Buck!—why don't ye!—gee Golding!

Then for ploughing they give a reward,
And, *cuts* as a squirrel that burrows, [sward,
Off start the ploughs, cut through the green
And turning the *slickest* of furrows.

And then, sir, in a room that they've got,
There's an "ocean of notions" display'd;
There's blankets, and stockings and—what not,
That the folks in their houses have made.

There's bonnets, both of straw and of grass,
And cloth too, both of woollen and linen: [glass,
And there's yarn, and there's thread, smooth as
That *gals* for themselves have been spinning.

There's hats, and there's shoes, and there's leather
And there's—I can't tell half now, I fear—
Got a prize—gee ho! altogether!
An' I'll go to the show twice a year

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A WASHING DAY.

"A time for all things"—*Solomon.*

"An hour before the worshipped sun,
Peered forth the golden windows of the east,
A troubled mind drove me to walk abroad"
Shakspeare.

Perhaps it is not known to all the Benedicts who magnanimously live, (as Captain Dalgetty has it) "for their own peculiar," who wisely shut themselves out from the common perils of domestic calamity, and snore as long as they please every morning in their own hired houses: perhaps it is not known to such most comfortably situated gentlemen, what an event a Washing Day is; how, and when, it begins, and when, and how, it ends: A Washing Day at home, then, is the longest day in the week: it generally begins about seven o'clock on the evening of Monday—and continues foul weather, with breezes, till the afternoon of Tuesday.

The dreadful "notes of preparation" are first sounded by the splashing of buckets full of water, on the evening previous to the ill fated day. It would seem as if the second sack of Troy had commenced; the hum of buckets and kettles—the familiar "household words" of *Polly* and *Thomas* and *Nabby*, reiterated from one extremity of the house to the other, all indicate the forces of the enemy, and that the battle is waxing hot. Polly is wanted in the name of the brass kettle; Thomas is required in behalf of the tub, and Nabby is principal engineer of empty buckets. Poor Grimalkin is turned out of doors; and Ponto wisely chooses the barn, instead of a scald. All sorts and sizes of the human dress are collected from their lodging places, and (as Milton makes his devils throw dirt at each other, "in imitation dire,") thrown into a mass in the kitchen.

But these, alas! are only the preliminaries of the business. Before

"Aurora, now, fair daughter of the dawn,
Sprinkles with rosy light the dewy lawn"

you! and before you have done with your first nap—you hear strange sounds, above, beneath, and around; you start up; you first think of thieves; then of a thunderstorm, rain, hail, and an earthquake; now you are wide awake, and realize the return of WASHING DAY, and accordingly jump up mechanically from the bed, hang on your clothes, and make a precipitate retreat.

You secretly determine not to re enter the house till the end of the campaign, and most resolutely and desperately do you set out on your morning travels. But hunger, that sometimes "e'en the gods overtakes," overtakes you: with ominous forebodings and suspicious fears, you return to reconnoitre the strength and position of the enemy; and at length boldly march into the camp.

"What do you want here?" cries the better half of yourself.

"My breakfast, love." (A soft answer turneth away wrath.) "My breakfast, love" you reply.

"Breakfast! breakfast! [elevating the head to

By and by you sit down alone to your predicted repast, of burnt toast, muddy coffee, and eggs boiled to the capacity of grape-shot, or peradventure not boiled at all; you "pick clean teeth" for fifteen minutes, and by a huff make another desperate sortie from the house.

After suffering the "aching void" of an empty stomach through the forenoon, you make another charge, at one o'clock, with renewed impetuosity. On going into your dining room you see no preparation for dinner; you incontinently ring the bell—no answer. In utter despondency you fly into the kitchen.

"And what do you want here?" cries out at once the whole battalion of scrubbers and scourers.

"My dinner"—you mournfully reply.

"It is washing day."

"I know it." You take a handkerchief from your pocket to allay perspiration.—Unlucky deed! One of the sylphs who preside over the tub claims it as her lawful victim.

"My dinner!"—you exclaim in faltering accents.

"The handkerchief!"—shouts the washer of clothes, louder than Othello.

"My din—" you faintly articulate.

"The handk—"

You meditate an escape; you attempt to run—you fall upon the slippery floor—you damage your broadcloth, and you are rifled of your handkerchief—you lose your dinner, spirits, handkerchief, and all.

After meditating upon your forlorn condition, in this state of deep affliction—you *make* a dinner, if dinner may be called that's dinner none—(i. e.) you range the closets, and eat without method or discrimination, of butter and cake, and bread and apple, and cheese and sugar.

You seize your hat and run yourself as much out of breath as did the Bohemian, Hayraddin Maugrabin, in the story of Quentin Durward, when the dogs were loosed upon him.

You return at evening Oh! what altered faces:—

"——" Hope enchanted smiles,
And waves her golden hair."

Your wife smiles, and you smile. Even Ponto growls pleasure, and Grimalkin whispers satisfaction. Every thing is regenerated, not a shred remains "unwhipt of justice." You exclaim "sweet are the uses of adversity;"—you are comforted with the reflection, that your last meal is better than your first.

You had lost your dinner, your breakfast, your temper and your handkerchief; but now you have found them all You feel as a traveller, who, after many hardships and misfortunes is at last restored to his friends, his comforts, and his home You (pardon me, most kind and gentle reader) (and reverend seignors all) kiss your wife, and exclaim,

"Thus should desert in *suds*—be crown'd."

——

"*They marry and are given in marriage*"—In looking over our budgets of newspapers, some hundreds of marriage notices came under our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy is not less busy in our regions than he was in the old antediluvian climes. What a world of pleasant thoughts these notices bring to mind—sweet sunny days of hope and evening courtships kisses, and the whole train of bright attendants on the young dreaming days of but half enjoyed affection, with the little shades of jealousy and disappointment which come to mellow the scene and hasten the ripening harvest. Then the trembling promise—the cautious concealment, and the careful and gradual disclosure—the scores of invitations—the smoking table loaded with turkeys and ducks, and pound-cake—the round-faced parson—and the half blushing, half smiling bride,

Who thinks herself very well off,
To be woo'd and married and a'.

The printer has but poor picking out of the dish, it is true, unless, like ourselves, he has a most sensitive fancy, and can feast on these ideal dainties till his stomach is satisfied. We have sometimes thought that the printer ought to be invited to the wedding supper: but then, as it might involve the matter of politics, perhaps it is best as it is.—*Emporium.*

THE PHRENOLOGISTS.

A pleasant hoax which has lately been played upon this new sect, is thus related in Blackwood's Magazine:—

Tickler. ——Those infernal ideots the Phrenologists, have been kicking a dust about her scull, too, it appears. Will those fellows take no hint?

Odoherty They take a hint! why you might as well preach to the Jumpers, or any other set of stupid fanatics; don't let me hear them mentioned again.

Dr Mullion.—They have survived *the turnip* What more can be said?

Hogg The turnip Doctor?

Dr Mullion.—You haven't heard of it then? I thought all the world had. You must know, however, that a certain person of this town lately met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field—he made a cast of it clapped it to the cast of somebody's face, and sent the composition to the Phrenological, with his compliments, as a fac-simile of the head of a celebrated Swede, by name professor Tornhippson. They bit—a committee was appointed—a report was drawn up—and the whole character of the professor was soon made out as completely secundum artem, as Haggart's had been under the same happy auspices a little before. In a word, they found out that the illustrious Dr. Tornhippson had been distinguished for his habitiveness, constructiveness philoprogenitiveness, &c.—nay even for "tune," "ideality," and "veneration"

Odoherty—I fear they have heard of the hoax, and cancelled that sheet of their transactions.—What a pity!

Hogg—Hoh! hoh! hoh! The organization of a fozy turnip! Hoh! hoh! hoh! hoh! the like o' that! The Swedish turnip—the celebrated Swede!

Odoherty—Le Glorieux himself never carried through a better quiz. The whole thing is a perfect Foit Illum!—The worst of the whole was, that a couple of the leading members had been disputing rather keenly which of their two organizations bore the greater resemblance to that of the enlightened defunct!!!

From the Providence Journal.

We have in fresh recollection, an incident, which led to the separation of man and wife, which in the original was the most trifling; but in the sequel was disastrous and distressing. A gentleman received one morning, prior to the breakfast table, a cup of coffee from the hand of his wife, which contained the oil of a small piece of butter, which had accidentally fallen into the cup. Louisa said the husband good humoredly, I'll thank you to give me a cup of coffee that is pure and undisturbed. Henry, replied the wife, do you think it is poisoned? No, certainly not, but I should prefer having another cup Indeed you shall, replied Louisa, but permit me to drink that which you complain of. No, madam, you shall not, replied the husband sternly, and instantly threw the contents of the cup into the bosom of Louisa. She rose hastily from the table, looked wistfully towards Henry, and wildly gazed on all around her. With lingering steps she moved from the apartment, and for the last time looked a farewell to Henry.

An uninterrupted silence ensued, but when the consternation of the persons present had subsided, the distracted husband, in a paroxysm of despair, rushed into the street, and followed the footsteps of crazy Louisa In vain he sought her in every nook and corner of the city, for she was not to be found, and the frantic husband returned hopeless to his desolate mansion, where he indulged in excessive sorrow and despair. Scarce two hours had elapsed before before Mrs. A. was returned to her husband, not glowing in youth and beauty, but a lifeless corpse. The treatment she received from him she loved, crazed her, and in the moment of distraction she committed suicide. Mr. A survived the shock a few months, when he expired, and in his last moments lisped the name of Louisa, and prayed for her forgiveness

Useful Epitaph.—On a grave-stone, in the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, is the following singularly prudent inscription, which, in its praise of the dead, does not lose sight of the living:—

"Here lies N ——, the best of fathers—the most tender of husbands His inconsolable Widow still keeps the fancy-shop, *Rue Richelieu*, No. —."

A discovery has been made in Edinburgh of a singular character—those four footed felons, so often seized by the paws of a grimalkin tipstaff, vulgarly called mice, have been sentenced to the tread mill. They are placed in rotary cages, connected with a mill, where the wheels are so light, that one of these long tailed offenders is able to spin one hundred and ten threads per day. It may have been this cause, that induced the Providence rat, when caught in the very act of perpetrating his felony, to run away from his own skin—it was his horror of the tread mill

Baltimore Chron.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

There is no word in the English language, about which so much has been written, as the word *immortality*. Thus, a poet, a historian, a biographer, an artist, a statesman, or a hero, after having accomplished in their respective spheres, something worthy of commemoration, are pronounced to have done a deed, that will render their names *immortal*. They will gain an immortality in the breath of dying men an immortality amongst mortal beings. For this fair report after death, for a little life beyond the grave, we are all striving whether it be Bonaparte at the head of armies, or of cabinets or the humble tenant of a hamlet, who looks to the record of his grave stone alone, to preserve his name from oblivion. It is in vain to deny there is an aristocracy in death, or to speak more intelligibly, the same inequality in our allotments, while mouldering under the sod, that there is in the course of human life. Look at our grave yards and behold the magnificent sepulchre adorned with eulogy, engraved on the hard and unyielding marble, and the humble hillock of earth adjacent, without even a stone to distinguish the spot. The sacred volume with characteristic simplicity, records of Dives, that he died and was BURIED—buried, we are led to infer with, all the pomp that attends departed greatness It is not said of Lazarus, that he was buried—that was a circumstance too trivial to be mentioned in the death of this wretched, imploring and earth despised beggar—the darkness of death is illuminated by the light reflected from rushing wings—"he is carried by angels into Abraham's bosom." Now, let us follow out these ideas—we may well conceive, that Dives, who was buried, was not suffered to remain in obscurity after death—that the place of his last repose was superb. And yet, what was all this empty parade of death—magnificence? "O momentary grace of mortal men, which we more hunt for than the grace of God" But there is an immortality worth striving after—not the immortality of death—not that which is derived from dying millions; but that which consists in the smiles of a reconciled God—which looks with the countenance of an angel, calm and undisturbed, alike on revolving ages, or the dissolution of the universe. Compare these two objects—what we call immortality on this side of the grave, with that unspeakable glory that bursts on the vision beyond that boundary. We are so familiar with such magnificence, that we do not seem to realize it; we gaze on it as we often do at the firmament studded with stars, without one thought of its grandeur.

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant

And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16, 1823.—3t.

SASH & BLIND WORK.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

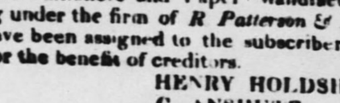
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Baicy ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN KAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house, adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE-HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Blank Summons & Executions.

For sale at this office.

Pittsburgh Young Gentlemen and Ladies' ACADEMY.

N. R. SMITH,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has formed an association with Mr. J. H. FIELDING, who will commence his labors in the Academy, immediately after the dissolution of its present firm, which, agreeably to public notice, will take place on the 22d inst.

Mr. SMITH cannot resist the opportunity which the present occasion affords him, of expressing his gratitude to his active and liberal patrons. He trusts that his new connexion will render the institution still more worthy of their support. Indeed, SMITH & FIELDING, pledge themselves to employ, in their work, the united energies of their minds, and they fondly anticipate, for their Academy, a high standing in public utility and estimation.

It is intended in some degree to re-modify the plan of the institution, and to extend its range of instruction. Among the advantages which are expected to result from this we beg leave to specify the following.

1. *A total separation of the sexes*—They shall be taught in separate rooms; the teachers dividing between them their time and labor

2. *The institution of a class in the Latin and Greek languages*—which shall be formed as early as possible.

3. *The division of subjects between the teachers.* The circumstance of each teacher devoting his attention to those subjects only for which his acquirements and talents peculiarly qualify him,—must necessarily enable him to carry them to a higher degree of perfection.

In the male department, the future destination of the pupils shall be constantly kept in view As those who are intended for mercantile business, may be expected here to finish their education, they shall be prepared for the counting room, not only by an expertness in penmanship, composition, arithmetic, and book keeping, of real business, but also by the superaddition of a knowledge of the principles of trade and commerce, and of the history and government of our country. And as this institution may be used as a grammar school, for those who are destined for a learned profession—such young gentlemen shall not be obliged to enter college entirely ignorant of those sciences, which they will there be required to cultivate to a greater extent

For information respecting the classification of the school, and the terms of tuition, application may be made at the Academy.

TERMS.

PREPARATORY Class, $3 Mercantile $4. Select, Mathematical, and Classical, $5 per Quarter. One dollar advance to the students of the two latter departments who also join in the exercises of the Select Class For information respecting the studies of the above classes, reference may be had to the statement of Business and Classification exhibited on the reverse of the students' Judgment Cards.

Academy, Fourth Street, Oct 17—4t.

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept 19, 1823—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

in their vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Poetry.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The following beautiful stanzas are copied from the Pensacola Floridian. The first is from the pen of R. H. Wilde, Esq. of Georgia; and the second is said to be by a lady of Baltimore. This will make its way to every heart.

STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die:
Yet on the rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept the waste to see:
But none shall ever weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tempe's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from heaven,
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pangs be lull'd to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
The autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep within the tomb;
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours:
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore
Lament each trace it bears away,
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance light and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot

Jonathan's Account of the Cattle Show.

Did e'ever to the Cattle Show go?
What kicking, and pushing and goring—
Cattle in pens—the pens in a row—
And the *tarnel* great boys there, a snoring.

There's sheep too, ewes and weathers and lambs,
Some *Bucks*, (some are'nt *in pens*, for's I know)
There's sheep of the Dons—some Uncle Sam's—
Some natives—some "real Merino."

There's a tug too, or trial of strength,
With hawing, and geeing and scolding;
Just to twitch a great stone a foot's length—
Haw! haw Buck!—why don't ye!—gee Golding!

Then for ploughing they give a reward,
And, *cuts* as a squirrel that burrows, [sward,
Off start the ploughs, cut through the green
And turning the *slickest* of furrows.

And then, sir, in a room that they've got,
There's an "ocean of notions" display'd;
There's blankets, and stockings, and—what not,
That the folks in their houses have made.

There's bonnets, both of straw and of grass,
And cloth too, both of woollen and linen: [glass,
And there's yarn, and there's thread, smooth as
That *gals* for themselves have been spinning.

There's hats, and there's shoes, and there's leather
And there's—I can't tell half now, I fear—
Got a prize—gee ho! altogether!
And I'll go to the show twice a year

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A WASHING DAY.

"A time for all things"—*Solomon.*

"An hour before the worshipped sun,
Peered forth the goldon windows of the east,
A troubled mind drove me to walk abroad"
Shakspeare.

Perhaps it is not known to all the Benedicts who magnanimously live, (as Captain Dalgetty has it) "for their own peculiar," who wisely shut themselves out from the common perils of domestic calamity, and snore as long as they please every morning in their own hired houses: perhaps it is not known to such most comfortably situated gentlemen, what an event a Washing Day is; how, and when, it begins, and when, and how, it ends! A Washing Day at home, then, is the longest day in the week: it generally begins about seven o' clock on the evening of Monday—and continues foul weather, with breezes, till the afternoon of Tuesday.

The dreadful "notes of preparation" are first sounded by the splashing of buckets full of water, on the evening previous to the ill fated day. It would seem as if the second sack of Troy had commenced; the hum of buckets and kettles—the familiar "household words" of *Polly* and *Thomas* and *Nabby*, reiterated from one extremity of the house to the other, all indicate the force of the *enemy*, and that the battle is waxing hot. Polly is wanted in the name of the brass kettle; Thomas is required in behalf of the tub, and Nabby is principal engineer of empty buckets. Poor Grimalkin is turned out of doors; and Ponto wisely chooses the barn, instead of a scald. All sorts and sizes of the human dress are collected from their lodging places, and (as Milton makes his devils throw dirt at each other, "in jaculation dire,") thrown into a mass in the kitchen.

But these, alas! are only the preliminaries of the business. Before

"Aurora, now, fair daughter of the dawn,
Sprinkles with rosy light the dewy lawn,"

yes! and before you have done with your first nap—you hear strange sounds, above, beneath, and around; you start up; you first think of thieves; then of a thunderstorm, rain, hail, and an earthquake; now you are wide awake, and realize the return of WASHING DAY, and accordingly jump up mechanically from the bed, hang on your clothes, and make a precipitate retreat.

You secretly determine not to re enter the house till the end of the campaign, and most resolutely and desperately do you set out on your morning travels. But hunger, that sometimes "e'en the gods overtakes," overtakes you: with ominous forebodings and suspicious fears, you return to reconnoitre the strength and position of the enemy; and at length boldly march into the camp.

"What do you want here?" cries the better half of yourself.

"My breakfast, love." (A soft answer turneth away wrath.) "My breakfast, *love*" you repeat.

"Breakfast! breakfast! [elevating the head to an awful altitude,]—Breakfast on a Washing Day!"

By and by you sit down alone to your precious repast, of burnt toast, muddy coffee, and eggs boiled to the capacity of grape-shot, or peradventure not boiled at all; you "pick clean teeth" for fifteen minutes, and in a huff make another desperate sortie from the house.

After suffering the "aching void" of an empty stomach through the forenoon, you make another charge, at one o'clock, with renewed impetuosity. On going into your dining room you see no preparation for dinner; you incontinently ring the bell—no answer. In utter despondency you fly into the kitchen.

"And what do you want here?" cries out at once the whole battalion of scrubbers and scourers.

"My dinner"—you mournfully reply.

"It is washing day."

"I know it." You take a handkerchief from your pocket to allay perspiration.—Unlucky deed! One of the sylphs who preside over the tub claims it as her lawful victim.

"My dinner!"—you exclaim in faltering accents.

"The handkerchief!"—shouts the washer of clothes, louder than Othello.

"My din—" you faintly articulate.

"The handk—"

You meditate an escape; you attempt to run—you fall upon the slippery floor—you damage your broadcloth, and you are rifled of your handkerchief—you lose your dinner, spirits, handkerchief, and all.

After meditating upon your forlorn condition, in this state of deep affliction—you *make* a dinner, if dinner may be called that's dinner none—(i. e.) you range the closets, and eat without method or discrimination, of butter and cake, and bread and apple, and cheese and sugar.

You seize your hat and run yourself as much out of breath as did the Bohemian, Hayraddin Maugrabin, in the story of Quentin Durward, when the dogs were loosed upon him.

You return at evening. Oh! what altered faces:—

"——" Hope enchanted smiles,
And waves her golden hair."

Your wife smiles, and you smile. Even Ponto growls pleasure, and Grimalkin whispers satisfaction. Every thing is regenerated, not a shred remains "unwhipt of justice." You exclaim "sweet are the uses of adversity,"—you are comforted with the reflection, that your last meal is better than your first.

You had lost your dinner, your breakfast, your temper and your handkerchief, but now you have found them all. You feel as a traveller, who, after many hardships and misfortunes is at last restored to his friends, his comforts, and his home. You (pardon me, most kind and gentle reader) (and reverend seignors all) kiss your wife, and exclaim,

"Thus should desert in *suds*—be crown'd."

——

"*They marry and are given in marriage*"—In looking over our budgets of newspapers, some hundreds of marriage notices came under our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy is not less busy in our regions than he was in the old antediluvian climes. What a world of pleasant thoughts these notices bring to mind—sweet sunny days of hope and evening courtships, kisses, and the whole train of bright attendants on the young dreaming days of but half enjoyed affection, with the little shades of jealousy and disappointment which come to mellow the scene and hasten the ripening harvest. Then the trembling promise—the cautious concealment, and the careful and gradual disclosure—the scores of invitations—the smoking table loaded with turkeys and ducks, and pound-cake—the round-faced parson—and the half blushing, half smiling bride,

Who thinks herself very well off,
To be woo'd and married and a'.

The printer has but poor picking out of the dish, it is true, unless, like ourselves, he has a most sensitive fancy, and can feast on these ideal dainties till his stomach is satisfied. We have sometimes thought that the printer ought to be invited to the wedding supper: but then, as it might involve the matter of politics, perhaps it is best as it is.—*Emporium.*

THE PHRENOLOGISTS.

A pleasant hoax which has lately been played upon this new sect, is thus related in Blackwood's Magazine:—

Tickler.—Those infernal ideots the Phrenologists, have been kicking a dust about her scull, too, it appears. Will those fellows take no hint?

Odoherty.—They take a hint! why you might as well preach to the Jumpers, or any other set of stupid fanatics; don't let me hear them mentioned again.

Dr. Mullion.—They have survived *the turnip*. What more can be said?

Hogg.—The turnip Doctor?

Dr. Mullion.—You haven't heard of it then? I thought all the world had. You must know, however, that a certain person of this town lately met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field—he made a cast of it, clapped it to the cast of somebody's face, and sent the composition to the Phrenological, with his compliments, as a fac simile of the head of a celebrated Swede, by name professor Tornhippson. They bit—a committee was appointed—a report was drawn up—and the whole character of the professor was soon made out as completely secundum artem, as Haggart's had been under the same happy auspices a little before. In a word, they found out that the illustrious Dr. Tornhippson had been distinguished for his habitiveness, constructiveness philoprogenitiveness, &c.—nay even for "tune," "ideality," and "veneration."

Odoherty.—I fear they have heard of the hoax, and cancelled that sheet of their transactions.—What a pity!

Hogg.—Hoh! hoh! hoh! The organization of a fozy turnip! Hoh! hoh! hoh! hoh! the like o' that! The Swedish turnip—the celebrated Swede!

Odoherty.—Le Glorieux himself never carried through a better quiz. The whole thing is a perfect Fuit Ilium!—The worst of the whole was, that a couple of the leading members had been disputing rather keenly which of their two organizations bore the greater resemblance to that of the enlightened defunct!!!

From the Providence Journal.

We have in fresh recollection, an incident, which led to the separation of man and wife, which in the original was the most trifling; but in the sequel was disastrous and distressing. A gentleman received one morning, when at the breakfast table, a cup of coffee from the hand of his wife, which contained the oil of a small piece of butter, which had accidentally fallen into the cup. Louisa said the husband good humoredly, I'll thank you to give me a cup of coffee that is pure and unadulterated. Henry, replied the wife, do you think it is poisoned? No, certainly not, but I should prefer having another cup. Indeed you shall, replied Louisa, but permit me to drink that which you complain of. No, madam, you shall not, replied the husband sternly, and instantly threw the contents of the cup into the bosom of Louisa. She rose hastily from the table, looked wistfully towards Henry, and wildly gazed on all around her. With lingering steps she moved from the apartment, and for the last time looked a farewell to Henry.

An uninterrupted silence ensued, but when the consternation of the persons present had subsided, the distracted husband, in a paroxysm of despair, rushed into the street, and followed the footsteps of crazy Louisa. In vain he sought her in every nook and corner of the city, for she was not to be found, and the frantic husband returned hopeless to his desolate mansion, where he indulged in excessive sorrow and despair. Scarce two hours had elapsed before before Mrs. A. was returned to her husband, not glowing in youth and beauty, but a lifeless corpse. The treatment she received from him she loved, crazed her, and in the moment of distraction she committed suicide. Mr. A survived the shock a few months, when he expired, and in his last moments lisped the name of Louisa, and prayed for her forgiveness.

Useful Epitaph.—On a grave-stone, in the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, is the following singularly prudent inscription, which, in its praise of the dead, does not lose sight of the living:—

"Here lies N ——, the best of fathers—the most tender of husbands. His inconsolable Widow still keeps the fancy-shop, *Rue Richelieu*, No. —."

A discovery has been made in Edinburgh of a singular character—those four footed felons, so often seized by the paws of a grimalkin tipstaff, vulgarly called mice, have been sentenced to the tread mill. They are placed in rotary cages, connected with a mill, where the wheels are so light, that one of these long tailed offenders is able to spin one hundred and ten threads per day. It may have been this cause, that induced the Providence rat, when caught in the very act of perpetrating his felony, to run away from his own skin—it was his horror of the tread mill.

Baltimore Chron.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

There is no word in the English language, about which so much has been written, as the word *immortality*. Thus, a poet, a historian, a biographer, an artist, a statesman, or a hero, after having accomplished in their respective spheres, something worthy of commemoration, are pronounced to have done a deed, that will render their names *immortal*. They will gain an immortality in the breath of dying men, an immortality amongst mortal beings. For this fair report after death, for a little life beyond the grave, we are all striving, whether it be Bonaparte at the head of armies, or of cabinets, or the humble tenant of a hamlet, who looks to the record of his grave stone alone, to preserve his name from oblivion. It is in vain to deny there is an aristocracy in death, or to speak more intelligibly, the same inequality in our allotments, while mouldering under the sod, that there is in the course of human life. Look at our grave yards, and behold the magnificent sepulchre adorned with eulogy, engraved on the hard and unyielding marble, and the humble hillock of earth adjacent, without even a stone to distinguish the spot. The sacred volume with characteristic simplicity, records of Dives, that he died and was BURIED—buried, we are led to infer with, all the pomp that attends departed greatness. It is not said of Lazarus, that he was buried—that was a circumstance too trivial to be mentioned in the death of this wretched imploring and earth despised beggar—the darkness of death is illuminated by the light reflected from rushing wings—"he is carried by angels into Abraham's bosom." Now, let us follow out these ideas—we may well conceive, that Dives, who was buried, was not suffered to remain in obscurity after death—that the place of his last repose was superb. And yet, what was all this empty parade of death—magnificence? "O momentary grace of mortal men, which we more hunt for than the grace of God." But there is an immortality worth striving after—not the immortality of death—not that which is derived from dying millions; but that which consists in the smiles of a reconciled God—which looks with the countenance of an angel, calm and undisturbed, alike on revolving ages, or the dissolution of the universe. Compare these two objects—what we call immortality on this side of the grave, with that unspeakable glory that bursts on the vision beyond that boundary. We are so familiar with such magnificence, that we do not seem to realize it; we gaze on it as we often do at the firmament studded with stars, without one thought of its grandeur.

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant

And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16. (Oct. 3.)—3t.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

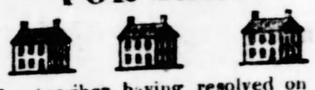
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Barcy.

ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN KAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22 1823—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called "BALLY SPALLEN," situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house, adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called "DIRTY CAMP," situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called "RUSH CAMP," containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining "Dirty Camp," containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called "FREEMAN'S FARM," situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Blank Summons & Executions.
For sale at this office.

Pittsburgh Young Gentlemen and Ladies'
ACADEMY.

N. R. SMITH,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has formed an association with Mr. J. H. FIELDING, who will commence his labors in the Academy, immediately after the dissolution of its present firm, which, agreeably to public notice, will take place on the 22d inst.

Mr. SMITH cannot resist the opportunity which the present occasion affords him, of expressing his gratitude to his active and liberal patrons. He trusts that his new connexion will render the institution still more worthy of their support. Indeed, SMITH & FIELDING pledge themselves to employ, in their work, the united energies of their minds, and they fondly anticipate, for their Academy, a high standing in public utility and estimation.

It is intended in some degree to re-modify the plan of the institution, and to extend its range of instruction. Among the advantages which are expected to result from this we beg leave to specify the following.

1. *A total separation of the sexes*.—They shall be taught in separate rooms; the teachers dividing between them their time and labor.

2. *The institution of a class in the Latin and Greek languages*—which shall be formed as early as possible.

3. *The division of subjects between the teachers*. The circumstance of each teacher devoting his attention to those subjects only for which his acquirements and talents peculiarly qualify him,—must necessarily enable him to carry them to a higher degree of perfection.

In the male department, the future destination of the pupils shall be constantly kept in view. As those who are intended for mercantile business, may be expected here to finish their education, they shall be prepared for the counting room, not only by an expertness in penmanship, composition, arithmetic, and book keeping, of real business, but also by the superaddition of a knowledge of the principles of trade and commerce, and of the history and government of our country. And as this institution may be used as a grammar school, for those who are destined for a learned profession—such young gentlemen shall not be obliged to enter college entirely ignorant of those sciences, which they will there be required to cultivate to a greater extent.

For information respecting the classification of the school, and the terms of tuition, application may be made at the Academy.

TERMS.

PREPARATORY Class, $3. Mercantile $4. Select, Mathematical, and Classical, $5 per Quarter. One dollar advance to the students of the two latter departments who also join in the exercises of the Select Class. For information respecting the studies of the above classes, reference may be had to the statement of Business and Classification exhibited on the reverse of the students' Judgment Cards.

Academy, Fourth Street, Oct. 17—4t.

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

in their vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf